THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 93 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Soviet Drive to Dniester Reported; Vienna and Sofia Blasted by Allies; Draft Put Ahead of Arms Manpower

U. S.-Badoglio Ties Open; Pucheu's Appeal Denied; Parade Attracts 100,000

The World's Day—March 17, 1944

Washington: United States-Badoglio Ties Open

Russia did not consult the United States before establishing relations with the Badoglio regime in Italy and the question of the U. S. extending recognition does not arise at this time, said Secretary of State Cordell Hull. [Page 3.]

Promotion of James Harold Doolittle, commander of the Eighth Army Air Force and leader of the Tokyo raid, to the temporary rank of lieutenant general was confirmed by the Senate.

"Fight pay" of 50 per cent added salary to all members of armed services while engaged in actual combat was proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire.

About 5,000,000 pairs of low-priced children's shoes will be placed on sale ration-free from May 1 through May 20, the OPA announced.

A resolution which would have put Congress on record as disagreeing with Britain about the future of Palestine was shelved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, acting on advice of military authorities.

In Europe: French Treason Case Appeal Denied

Pierre Pucheu has been denied his appeal from the verdict of the French Military Court under which he was convicted of treason and sentenced to execution. The cause of the former Interior Minister in the Pétain Government now goes automatically to the "Commission of Clemency," which will submit recommendations to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Finland has delivered its reply to Russian armistice terms to the Russian Legation in Stockholm. Finnish diplomatic quarters believe there is little hope for peace, although contents of the note will not be made public until Moscow has had time to receive it. United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that no decision had been reached to break relations with Finland.

The Italian Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio has announced the closing of the Italian Legation in Helsingfors, a move interpreted as emphasizing Italy's stand with the United Nations in the Finnish-Russian armistice negotiations.

"Polish-Soviet friendship" was celebrated in the Kremlin, as Premier Joseph Stalin elevated the Polish army corps in the Soviet Union to the status of a Polish Army.

Marcel Déat, former French Air Minister aand editor of the Paris newspaper, L'Oeuvre, has been appointed Minister of Labor and Secretary of State in the Vichy Government, the Vichy Radio has announced.

Paul Antier, young Frenchman who escaped from France last autumn, may be named the new War Commissioner in a reshuffle of the French National Committee, it is reported in Algiers. He is now a member of the French Consultative Assembly.

Boston: 100,000 Watch Evacuation Day Parade

More than 100,000 persons turned out today to watch the annual Evacuation Day parade in South Boston. [Page 2.]

The ice went out of the Merrimack River last night between here and Manchester, N. H., the Locks and Canals Department reported today. It reported an increase in the flow but nothing serious, adding that the ice had gone out very early this year, indicating that there would be no spring freshet.

New England industries have received $14,029,638,000, or nearly one tenth of the $183,000,000,000 spent by the Government on war contracts since the fall of France in 1940, the War Production Board disclosed today. [Page 2.]

Housing experts predict postwar house will be no different at first than the prewar house at conference of Boston Consolidated Gas Company. [Page 5.]

National: Bus Employees Strike in Pittsburgh

All East and West bus travel out of Pittsburgh on Greyhound busses was halted by a strike of 400 to 500 drivers and other employees, it was announced by H. S. Crawford, Regional Manager of the company.

Americas: Uruguay Delays Farrell Recognition

Uruguay postponed action on recognition of the Farrell regime in Argentina after the Senate in Montevideo approved the Government's policy of "watchful waiting."

After 84 days in the sub-Arctic wilds, Lieut. Leon Crane of Philadelphia arrived in Fairbanks, Alaska, first crew member to report since a four-motored bomber was reported missing last Dec. 21. Four other men are missing.

José Tamayo resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villaroel Government in La Paz, Bolivia, Enrique Baldivieso, former Foreign Minister and Socialist leader, was named successor.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt left the transocean airdrome of Natal, Brazil, for an undisclosed destination on her tour of Central and South American bases. She said Brazil's war co-operation had "immeasurably lightened the Allies' burden."

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

All N. E. Urged To Join Boston Airline Pleas

C. of C. head issues call for mass demand on C. A. B. for through trunk lines to West and South.

All New England was today urged "to join in the mounting demand" that the Civil Aeronautics Board grant Boston through trunk line air service to Southern and Western points, by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"Actual preservation of Boston's importance as a great commercial and industrial center," is at stake, Mr. Nichols inferred, pointing out that Boston must not allow itself "to be the victim of unjustified discrimination in the certification of air routes," as the port has suffered from differential rail rates.

By postponement until March 27 of the CAB hearing on applications for Boston trunk-line air service, opportunity is given to all New England residents, city and state officials and to commercial organizations to voice objections to the recent report of Examiner Wrenn of the CAB. The examiner's report would leave this city without any through trunk-line service, Mr. Nichols said.

Only New Stops

The report of the CAB examiner with respect to the Boston air line service recommends only additional stops in New England on routes to the American and Northeast Airlines, and extension to New York City of the Northeast Airlines. The Boston Chamber of Commerce is devoting considerable attention to the air service to this city and continues to favor through trunk service.

"If the Examiner's report is approved," said Mr. Nichols, "Boston would obtain no advantage over its present air service except competition on the short Boston-New York route. The Examiner recommends that the applications of United Air Transport Corporation for through service to the west via Cleveland, and of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for similar western service via Pittsburgh, both be denied.

"He recommends denial of the application of Eastern Air Lines operating between New York and points in the southern and Gulf States to extend its route to Boston," continued Mr. Nichols.

"Furthermore, the Examiner recommends denial of applications of Seaboard Airways, Inc., and of Colonial Airlines, Inc., to operate between Boston and New York.

"In other words, if the CAB approves the Examiner's report, Boston would still have no through trunk line service.

Mere Branch Line

"Boston, the fifth largest metropolitan area in the country, with a population of more than 2,300,000, and providing more air traffic to and from New York than over any other route in the United States, would be relegated in effect to

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Army and Navy hopeful of filling both aims under new plan of selecting key men.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The Army and Navy are determined to fill their 11,300,000 July 1 quota, even at the expense of not meeting equipment schedules.

This picture of the urgency behind new recent draft orders allowing skilled men, especially those under 26, to be taken from key war jobs, was given the Steel Advisory Committee of the War Production Board yesterday by Donald M. Nelson, Board Chairman.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, also went before the Steel Committee to explain the implications of this week's new order that puts primary discretion for drafting key men in industry in the hands of State Selective Directors instead of local boards. The State Directors will know exactly where critical war contracts make it unwise for men to be spared.

The Army and Navy, it was indicated, have decided that they must have young, able-bodied fighting men, even at the expense of production output, but actually its chiefs are confident that in the end both can be accomplished.

Shift to Peacetime Ways

Biggest threat to meeting both goals is the exodus that has begun in some war centers back to peacetime habits of life. Women, tired of carrying double burdens of factory and household, are leaving jobs about as fast as they are entering them. Men hearing their bosses talk about peacetime conversion are tempted to get into jobs with a future before the soldiers come back from overseas. It will be the job of War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, working with industry, to hold workers where cutbacks do not justify their departure.

"American industry has never been licked and it won't be licked now," Mr. Nelson promised the Steel Committee.

Meeting to discuss the tight manpower situation, the Steel Committee brought reports from the field that employment in this critical war industry has dropped 42,000 in two months and the decline is accelerating. One firm alone reported that it is short 11,000 workers at present.

Selective Service intends to draft 240,000 young men now deferred for occupational reasons that practically all able-bodied

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

The General Moves Up

When it comes to moving up to fight the Japanese, the Marines have no trouble finding the Assistant Division Commander of Marines of the New Britain campaign, Brig. Gen. Lemuel G. Shepherd, Jr., because he moves right along with them, and here he is (stick on shoulder, hand in pocket) slogging along through the mud of Cape Gloucester.

Allies push attack into 75 p. c. of Cassino; U. S. raiders down 125 Nazi planes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces were reported by Reuters to have reached the Dniester River "at several points." The Germans were said by this source to have begun a retreat into Bessarabia.

There is so far no confirmation of the report from either Russian or German headquarters, but there is no doubt that the Red Army is driving the Germans hard both in the Vinnitsa sector, where it is nearest to the Dniester, and also around Nikolaev on the Black Sea.

Marshal Konev's forces were reported to be less than two miles from Vinnitsa. They already had crossed the middle Bug River the previous day and captured Vapnyarka on the Odessa-Lwow railway. About 160 miles to the south, the Russians have drawn a semicircle around the port of Nikolaev and have come within 70 miles of Odessa, the great Black Sea port. Roads into Rumania were said to be choked with masses of men and equipment trying to push through heavy Ukrainian mud.

Vienna, Capital of old Austria, was bombed. Allied Headquarters announced that military objectives in the colorful Danubian city had been blasted by Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Mediterranean Air Force.

RAF heavy and medium bombers dropped thousands of bombs on Sofia, Bulgaria's Capital, in its second successive night raid.

At the same time, announcement was made of a heavy daylight attack on Ulm and Friedrichshafen in south Germany the previous day, in which heavy damage was done to airplane factories and 125 German fighter planes were downed. Fortresses and Liberators disposed of 48 of these, the fighter escort being responsible for 77. The cost to the Americans was 22 bombers and 12 fighters missing.

Immediately following the American raid, the RAF launched an attack on the Michelin Tire and other war-production plants in Clermont-Ferrand, central France, and on the railway yards of Amiens.

Meanwhile, at Cassino in Italy, the full account of results of the great bombing of Cassino is still to come. Allied forces were reported to have entered about three quarters of the ruins of the city. The Germans, however, were still declared to be holding strongly to positions west and northwest of the city.

In the Pacific, the previous day's announcement of a new attack by land-based United States heavy bombers on the important Japanese base of Truk in the Carolines, has been followed by announcement that American cavalry had landed on Manus, largest island of the Admiralty group. In neither attack do the Japanese appear to have been able to offer resistance by air.

Manus Island has an airfield at Lorengau, and the landing party was reported to be advancing close to that point. The island itself is 49 miles long by 16 wide, but most of it is covered with jungle. The Admiralties will prove an effective base for future attacks on Rabaul or any remaining Japanese bases on northern New Guinea and will further interfere with Japanese supply lines to the widely scattered forces around the Southwest Pacific.

Finns Warned To Keep Door Of Peace Open

STOCKHOLM, March 17 (AP)—Neutral Sweden has followed in the footsteps of Britain and the United States and urged neighboring Finland to accept Russia's armistice terms, it was announced.

The Foreign Office stated that King Gustav V had communicated this view to "proper Finnish authorities" and the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that the Foreign Office itself probably sent similar notes to President Ryti and Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, Commander of Finland's Armies.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—What is the next step in the Russo-Finnish situation?

In all probability Finland will follow up the Finnish Parliament's rejection of the Soviet armistice terms by a vote of 160 to 40 by making counterproposals to Moscow and giving renewed assurances that it still desires peace.

But it remains to be seen what Russia's reaction will be, especially in view of the almost unanimous approval of the armistice terms by the other United Nations.

The door to a Finnish-Soviet armistice has not finally closed, but there is only a faint hope that it can be kept sufficiently open to allow a peace message to pass through.

A sharp warning has been issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Finnish service.

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Japanese Set Back In Bougainville Drive

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, March 17

Americans holding Cannon Ridge on the northern perimeter of their Empress Augusta Bay beachhead on Western Bougainville Island have repulsed another desperate effort by entrapped Japanese to seize that strategic height.

The latest attempt, the sixth within four days, was made in force but again ended in failure. Heavy losses were sustained by the enemy, said South Pacific Headquarters.

Tanks, flame throwers, artillery, and strong air cover shattered the Japanese attempt to take the ridge.

Cassino Ruins Slow Allies As Nazis Hang On

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces In the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, March 17—The essentially limited military effect of the great aerial bombing effort that destroyed the little Italian town of Cassino is emphasized by the fact that the Germans today are still fighting fiercely in its ruins.

There is no disputing the effect on Cassino itself. I have just been studying a photograph from the air that shows the way nearly every building apparently has been broken up and ruined.

But in terms of resultant ground gains, the effect, as at present assessed, is merely that whereas the New Zealand troops formerly

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Allies Shatter Fanatic Attack At Bougainville

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GUADALCANAL HEADQUARTERS, March 17—The sudden attempt of the Japanese to oust American ground forces from the Empress Augusta beachhead on Bougainville in the Solomons, which they had held since November, appears to have been blocked successfully. Although the attack which has been in progress since March 8 continues, the defense of the perimeter around the beachhead is stated to be well under control.

American ground troops, despite Japanese counterattacks which surpass in ferocity any yet experienced in the entire Solomons campaign, are holding their own.

It is not officially explained here why the Japanese were permitted to move a force estimated at more than 10,000 into an attack position, involving long overland treks from the northern and southern extremities of Bougainville. But it seems likely that it was considered the easiest and cheapest method of making major contact with the Japanese and of terminating the already-long Bougainville campaign.

Japanese Losses Heavy

The success of this policy already is visible from the fact that the Japanese attackers are reported today to have lost at least 1,100 men killed, while the American defenders suffered only 123, or about one tenth the Japanese losses.

The situation also is in keeping with the original intention of securing only as much of the terrain around Empress Augusta Bay as is

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Boston Hears How Germans Are Deprived of Vital Needs

Germany is being deprived of raw materials essential to the prosecution of the war through skillful economic warfare being waged by the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs in the State Department, Charles P. Taft, Director of the office said today.

Mr. Taft was in Boston to address the annual Charitable Irish Society dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight. Thirty-two years ago his father, William Howard Taft, the 26th President of the United States, was the speaker. At luncheon today Mr. Taft was guest of the World Peace Foundation at 40 Mount Vernon Street.

Through blockades, and through the purchase from neutral countries by the Allied nations of vital raw materials which otherwise might reach Germany, the European end of the Axis is being deprived of supplies of ferrous alloys which are urgently needed in the manufacture of war implements, Mr. Taft said.

"Among these metals are man-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Gets $1,850 for a Loaf of Bread And It Nets Her $100 for Honesty

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 17 (AP)—Mrs. Selma Carlson of Stratford was handed a bag believed to contain bread she had purchased in a bake shop but when she opened it later she found $1,850 in cash instead.

A call to Leon A. MacDonald established that he was missing a large sum of money. Mrs. Carlson had bought bread and asked that it be put aside to be called for later. Meanwhile, the money sack was placed next to the bread bag and the wrong one was handed to the purchaser.

Mr. MacDonald was so happy that he gave Mrs. Carlson $100—and a loaf of bread for sandwiches.

Youngest U. S. Soldier To Go Back to School

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Private First Class Fred C. Bennett, 14-year-old member of a Negro engineer unit and claimant to the title of being the youngest United States soldier in the United Kingdom, is going back to Georgia to finish his book learning.

The Army announced March 14 that Private Bennett, whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., had joined the Army at Fort Benning at 13 after giving his age as 18. He is being given an honorable discharge.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Red Cross War Fund

Only 6 days left to do your share for 1944.

The campaign is still $1,236,977 short of its goal.

GIVE MORE! GIVE NOW!

All Paddy Wanted Was One Shamrock Without Red Tape

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Thomas Patrick Mitchell proudly wore his shamrock today about the hotel where he works—but it took a lot of doing, even for a loyal Irishman.

It took Mr. Mitchell three weeks to get his shamrock from relatives in County Cork. Regulations required him to fill out an involved import license form.

His first letters to his folks asking for a "bit o' green" was sent back to him with a form headed, "Regarding the importation of a shamrock from Eire."

Paddy the Mitchell wouldn't be stopped by red tape. Under the line tabbed "Description of goods," Paddy wrote that his "import" was "one spot of shamrock, weighing two or three ounces and worth two shillings and sixpence."

And where the Government demanded "facts to prove the goods are of bona fide non-enemy origin," the Irishman had an answer, indeed.

"Shamrocks won't grow outside of Ireland," Paddy stated with simple dignity.

With the G. I.'s on All Fronts

Veterans' 'bill of rights' speeded in U. S. Senate toward quick passage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—An omnibus war veterans' benefit bill, dubbed "the G. I. Bill of Rights," is being speeded through the Senate and should win Senate approval early next week. Providing a system of loans, Government-financed education, unemployment benefits, and job-placement aid, the bill already has 79 senators pledged to its support.

Presented in its present form only a few days ago, the bill was reported in double-quick time yesterday by a Senate Finance subcommittee and passed by the full Committee today for final senate action next week. Estimates of the cost of the bill vary, but Senate Finance Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia expressed the belief it would be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000,000.

Principal features of the bill are:

Loans Up to $1,000

1. Loans up to $1,000 from the Veterans' Administration for the purchase or construction of homes, business property, or farms and

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Impact of U. S. soldiers checks over-organized friendship campaigns.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—Once in a while in Britain these days one feels that Anglo-American friendship is being over-organized.

There is no denying the tremendously important work that is under way in promoting understanding between the two nations. But if you do happen to attend one too many "hands across the ocean" occasions and feel yourself going a bit stale, then maybe one of the best antidotes is to take a good laugh at the whole question.

Fortunately there is plenty of opportunity for a good laugh because the present "American invasion" of Britain is making a big imprint in British humor.

Jokes and cartoons in newspapers and magazines here are spiced by the impact of Americans on English life and vice versa. Two of the most uproariously successful comedies now running in London center round this phenomenon. Most stage reviews have sketches about experiences of G. I.'s in Britain.

In "Strike a New Note" at the Prince of Wales Theater, which has already notched 500 perform-

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Red tape around voting makes 'forgotten men' of troops abroad.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, March 17—If the authorities at home don't provide an easy voting method for the overseas fighting personnel, the average Gob, G. I. Jane and Joe are going to consider themselves forgotten men and women of World War II.

It becomes plainer day by day that the latent interest in the 1944 elections is growing more articulate.

What disturbs an American at an overseas post is the thought that he may be forgotten back home. This is particularly true of the man who has been out of the United States for two or perhaps three years. Months spent a thousand miles from home bring a decided feeling of separation.

Whatever interest exists in the soldier vote on the fighting fronts today probably has more to do with home ties than politics, with loneliness rather than civic pride.

Political or not, the feeling is liable to grow more acute and more bitter if the men and women of the armed forces suddenly find

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Balloting by military in foreign service to hinge upon states.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Three points stand out in the soldiers' vote issue as President Roosevelt conducts his poll of State Governors to see whether or not he will veto the new congressional measure:

1. So far as Congress is concerned, the Federal ballot is constitutional.

It was charged in the earlier debate that the Federal ballot was unconstitutional. But a majority of Congress, including a solid bloc of Republicans in both Houses, have approved the limited use of the short, simplified Federal ballot. Obviously, if the Federal ballot is constitutional under one set of circumstances, it is constitutional in another. So far as the bulk of Congress is concerned, this argument seems to be settled.

2. The responsibility of getting out the soldier vote will rest on the states.

This is implicit in Mr. Roosevelt's own telegraphic inquiry to the state governors. The states are on the spot. They have appealed

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Russia:

The German Army appeared unable to hold the mounting Red Army drives on Odessa and Nikolaev, and Nazi troops seeking escape by rail and sea have tied up

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Saltonstall Path to Senate Is Beset by Lurking 'Ifs'

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Naming of the Republican nominee to the United States Senate from the Bay State may fall to the Republican State Committee if Governor Saltonstall, who has announced his Senatorial candidacy, is nominated for President or Vice-President at the Republican National Convention.

This possibility develops from the plan to hold the State primary five to six weeks earlier than usual in order that ballots for the November election may be prepared and mailed to Massachusetts members of the armed forces in time to be returned and recorded.

Date of the primaries will be established by the Legislature which will meet in special session, probably early in April.

Indications now are that the primaries will be held sometime between July 18 and August 8. This would move the final date for filing nomination papers into early or mid June. If, for instance, the date chosen should be August 1, the final date for filing nomination papers with the Secretary of State would be June 13. If the drimary date should be Aug. 8, the final filing date would be June 20.

Have to File Early

This would mean, therefore, that the Governor would have to file his Senatorial nomination papers before the Republican National Convention convenes at Chicago on June 26. It would also mean that should the Governor be chosen by the convention as candidate for Vice-President or President his name would still have to appear on the State primary ballot since withdrawals must be made within three days of the original filing date.

Inquiry at the Secretary of State's office disclosed that in this situation the Governor could withdraw after the primaries and a candidate be named by the State Committee.

Should there be two strong candidates for the Republican nomination for Senate in the primaries—a doubtful possibility at this time—it might develop that the second candidate would garner sufficient Saltonstall votes to win the nomination if the Governor in the meantime had been nominated for national office by the convention. This would, of course, preclude naming of the party's candidate by the State Committee.

Delaying Call

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall is delaying calling of the special session pending Congressional action on the soldier vote question.

Massachusetts is believed to have the best election laws in the country concerning the soldier vote. Legislation adopted at the last regular session not only provided that members of the armed forces could vote but made it easier for them by permitting next of kin to request ballots and even to register men who have become eligible to vote since leaving for war service.

Stipulation in a pending Federal bill that State-prepared ballots must reach the men in service not later than Oct. 1 if they are to be used in preference to the proposed "war ballot" which will give the military voters a chance to indicate only their preference on national offices, means that the State primary must be held by the first of August, an election expert at the State House said today.

Favorite Son

It becomes more and more apparent that the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention is favorable first to their highly regarded leader Governor Saltonstall, and second to Wendell Willkie.

Although the Governor has rejected the "favorite son" designation and only the other day told Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio that the Bay State group is favorable to Willkie, the fact remains that he himself would be the first choice of nearly every member of the delegation.

This becomes apparent in conversations with candidates to the convention who are almost certain to be delegates.

The high praise heaped on Governor Saltonstall by Governor Bricker may be dismissed by some as merely the generous words of a guest about his genial host. Actually, however, they reflect an opinion of the Bay State governor which appears to be growing. There is little doubt that in his position as Chairman of the Conference of Governors Leverett Saltonstall has projected his figure onto the national news screen and must not be overlooked as a real "dark horse" at the Chicago convention.

All N. E. Is Urged To Join Boston In Plea for Air Lines

Continued from Page 1

branch-line operations. Other important cities have far superior service.

"Philadelphia has four transcontinental or north and south lines; Baltimore, Cleveland, Kansas City and St. Louis have three; and Buffalo two. Boston has just one—and that terminates in New York.

"The Port of Boston, in spite of its being nearer to important European ports, has long suffered from differential rail rates that have favored seaboard cities. Boston must not allow itself also to be the victim of unjustified discrimination in the certification of air routes.

"As President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, I strongly urge the residents of this community and the entire New England area, of which Boston is the chief air center, to join in the mounting demand that the CAB, despite the Examiner's report, grant Boston such through trunk line air service to and from southern and western points as befits its importance as a great commercial and industrial center."

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Rural England at the Flower Show

Flower Show To Be Spring's First Preview

Spring will arrive, unofficially, in Boston in full blush at 1 p. m. tomorrow when the 73rd Spring Flower Show opens its doors at Horticultural Hall for a week of exhibits, lectures, garden counseling, and sheer public beauty treatment.

Flower loveliness is as refreshing as a spot of vacation to city dwellers after the long New England winter, Arno Nehrling, director of exhibitions for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, declared. "We invite you to forget, for at least a few hours, the troubled world in which we are living," he said.

However, in addition to the colorful flower displays and beautiful gardens, there are many practical features for wartime Victory food raisers. At a Victory Garden booth are booklets and expert information, and among the trade exhibits on the lower floor the Victory Gardener "will find on display everything new in the way of seeds, bulbs, tools, fertilizers, and other equipment," Mr. Nehrling added.

Major theme of the Show is "The Gardens of the Allies," a series of large pictorial gardens filling the large vaulted foyer. Here, along an avenue of Allied flags, are gardens of China, Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and at the end of the avenue a Pan-American jungle scene in which a huge waterfall splashes down through exotic tropical growth.

Th flower arrangements shown by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts are in different settings this year. For the first time in several years shadow boxes have been discarded and the exhibits are staged on interesting tables of all types. An entire room on the second floor is divided into rows of diminutive rooms, each one furnished with a table group in period style. The flower arrangements shown are therefore in normal home settings, and as such are felt to be more practical in their help to visitors than in the shadow box showing. Mrs. Chester Cook is in charge of this project.

Members of 4-H Clubs from all over Massachusetts will be on hand to display their tent caterpillar egg collections for a prize of $25 in War stamps, which has been offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to the member of these Clubs who displays the largest collection of egg clusters. The tent caterpiller, a native of North America known since 1646 under various aliases such as apple tree tent caterpillar and apple webworm, feeds upon the foliage of trees and shrubs and may cause complete defoliation. Its depredations have been greatly lessened through the activities of 4-H and Scout groups.

In his official welcome to guests on behalf of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Edwin S. Webster, President of the Society, said: "We learned many lessons from the exhibition held here last year and we are certain that our visitors will find this year's show so arranged that they can see it without undue crowding and under conditions which are favorable to their enjoyment."

By a Staff Photographer

Flower Salute to One of the Big Four

Above—Miss Mary Boyd of Jamaica Plain enjoys a preview of the English garden at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Spring Flower Show, which opens tomorrow at 1 p. m. The English garden, in its setting of quaint thatched cottage and flowering fruit trees, is one of the four "Gardens of the Allies" which form a major scenic attraction of the show. Below—Mrs. Uhy Boudreau (left) and Miss Barbara Campbell, both of Boston, admire some of the many rare orchids at the show. These are among the blooms exhibited by Butterworth's of Framingham.

Hospital Insurance Scheme Put Aside in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—Gov. J. Howard McGrath's proposal of compulsory hospital insurance for Rhode Island appeared today to have been put aside at least until the next session of the legislature in 1945.

Yesterday was the last day on which a bill can be introduced at this session without unanimous consent, and no measure for compulsory hospital insurance was presented.

While the General Assembly has still several weeks more before adjournment, it is considered highly unlikely that the hospital insurance program or any other such controversial legislation will obtain admission during the closing period.

The Governor's plan, which he advocated in his annual message on Jan. 4, received national attention in the social insurance field. He proposed compulsory contributions by employers and employees, additional to the pay-roll deductions already in force for old age, unemployment and disability insurance.

However, in contrast with these insurances, which operate through Federal or State funds, he suggested that the administration of the hospital insurance plan be handled by the Blue Cross and private insurance companies already familiar with the subject. Blue Cross is a voluntary plan of low cost prepaid hospital insurance set up in many communities.

A committee of Rhode Island medical men has been studying the compulsory program of the Governor since January but has made no report.

Sentiment among hospital administrators ever the country divided on the Rhode Island project. Some of the leading figures in the national hospital organization, which has come out strongly against compulsory hospital insurance under the Federal Government, felt that the plan of Governor McGrath, which was designed to compel a widespread coverage of workers, contained the essential element of compulsion, and hence should be avoided.

Other hospital leaders regarded the Governor's plan as a compromise which they deemed desirable because of its use of existing facilities. There was also sentiment that Federal legislation for compulsory insurance of this type might be enacted and that it would be better for the State to get in first so as to control its own program.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Raymond S. Johnson will be the guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon to be held at 1 p. m., at 3 Joy Stret, Boston. His subject will be "Which Way Are We Looking?" The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

The New England Museum of Natural History will present free motion pictures on "Queen of the Underworld" and "Birds" at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "French Rooms" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

"Mr. Pink and the House on the Hill" is the story to be told by Miss Ruth Green at 2:30 p. m. in the annex of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. Open to all children.

"Birds on the Home Front" will be presented by Dr. Arthur A. Allen, at the final lecture in the annual course of the Massachusetts Andubon Society at John Hancock Hall at 2:30 p. m.

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of the Salon Francais de Boston, M. J. David Townsend will give a lecture in French on "L'influence de la France en Afrique." At the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 3:30 p. m.

Sunday

Louis Dolivet will speak in Jordan Hall on "Survival of Fascist Philosophies After the Axis Defeat," at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Langdon Warner will speak on "Chinese Paintings" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery, for members of the armed forces. The lecture is free to the public.

Lucielle Browning, mezzo-soprano, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Colin Rucker Eddison, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Bartlett Street at Whittier Street Extension, Andover, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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BELL'S SEASONING

KEEP BUYING WAR BONDS

Boston's Drive For Old Paper Opens Monday

A five-day united drive to salvage 1,500,000 pounds of waste paper, urgently needed for war purposes, will open throughout the city on Monday, March 20, under the direction of the Boston Salvage Committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, George G. Hyland, Chairman, announced today. At the same time, regular collections of tin cans will be made.

Householders in Wards 1 through 5—which includes East Boston, Charlestown, North End, South End, West End, Back Bay, and the City proper—are urged to have bundles of waste paper, properly wrapped, on their curbstones before 10 o'clock Monday morning. Paper from other Wards will be collected in their numerical order throughout the week.

"Hundreds of tons of waste paper which might have gone for essential military needs have been lost in the past through careless preparations," said Mr. Hyland.

Bundles are subject to rough handling and weather conditions and should be tightly wrapped with strong cord. Waste paper ready for salvage should be divided in four types of bundles.

Fold newspapers flat (the way the paper boy sells them) and tie them in bundles about 12 inches high. Flatten out corrugated boxes and cartons and tie them in bundles of the same height. All loose paper should be packed down flat in old cardboard cartons or large grocery bags and tied firmly. Tie magazines in 12-inch bundles.

The waste paper shortage is so acute that it threatens to slow down war production. It is due to become worse because large quantities of paper containers are being shipped to our armed forces overseas, none of which will return to the market in the United States as waste paper. A smaller supply of waste paper is available because consumption of all kinds of new paper and board has been reduced. There is a serious manpower shortage in the waste paper industry.

Responsibility for waste paper salvage rests with the individual householder. He should not only prepare his paper for collection on time, but notify the Salvage Committee if it is not collected. There is no objection to selling waste paper to private junk dealers, since it is all salvaged.

Bradford Enters GOP Contest For Lieut. Governor

Entrance of Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County into the primary race for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor increases the field of announced candidates to four and gives promise of one of the keenest interparty fights in recent years.

Others who have entered the race for the G. O. P. Lieutenant Governor nomination are Representative Rudolph F. King of Millis, Speaker of the House; Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, and Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly.

Mr. Bradford's candidacy was announced last night and ended several weeks of speculation by Republican leaders as to which office the popular Middlesex County District Attorney would seek.

For a time it was reported that Mr. Bradford was interested in trying for the Governorship, having indicated to friends that he did not relish the prospect of spending four years in the Lieutenant Governor's seat, as would happen if the usual custom of two terms for the successful Governor were carried out.

Boston Hears of Nazi Plight

Continued from Page 1

ganese, nickel, cobalt, chrome, and wolfram which have been coming to Germany from countries surrounding Germany," Mr. Taft said. "The major item is wolfram or tungsten from which armor piercing shells are made and 95 per cent of the supply comes from Spain and Portugal."

"In order to prevent these vital materials reaching Germany the United States and its Allies must offer the nations possessing them, raw materials in which they are short or buy their supplies at better prices than Germany can offer," the Director of the State Department's Economic Affairs said.

Mr. Taft said that oil shipments to Spain, which were cut off Jan. 28, had been one way the Allied nations could win favor with that country and thus cut off shipments of wolfram.

"Despite charges that this oil was reaching Germany through Spain we were satisfied that this was not true," he said. "Representatives of the State Department in Spain kept careful check on how the oil was used. It should also be said that only enough oil was being sent to Spain to meet the requirement's of the country's normal economy."

The oil was cut off, Mr. Taft said, not because it was going to Germany but because Spain permitted Nazi spies to operate in their country, because Franco held Italian ships which we felt should be released, and because a Spanish division still fights with the Nazis.

Mr. Taft, whose brother is Robert A. Taft, United States Senator from Ohio, said that only in a few items was the United States facing the critical shortages which confronted it two years ago. These materials are mica and crude rubber.

Where economic methods fail to cut Germany's supplies of essential raw materials more violent methods are adopted, Mr. Taft explained. Norway, for instance, has a mine producing a vital alloy which Germany needs and this mine is constantly bombed to keep it inactive.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with moderate temperatures tonight and Saturday. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Light rain ending tonight except changing to light snow flurries in the mountains. Saturday mostly cloudy and colder with light snow flurries continuing in the mountains.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday with light snow flurries in the mountains, turning somewhat colder tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness tonight and partly cloudy Saturday; continued moderate temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:44 p. m.; height 8.2 feet. Saturday, 6:04 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

100,000 See Great Parade; Walsh Speaker at Banquet

South Boston turned out 100,000 strong today to watch the impressive military parade in which more than 10,000 marchers took part in observance of the 168th anniversary of the evacuation of British troops from Boston during the Revolutionary War.

The traditional colorful spectacle proceeded along South Boston where hundreds of service flags served as vivid reminders that Boston has sent its share of men to the battlefronts.

At the same time Boston and other sectors were still echoing with the demand sounded by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts that Eire be given the same consideration as other neutral nations in the war crisis. This Walsh demand was voiced before an enthusiastic audience at the annual "night before" Evacuation Day banquet at the Hotel Vendome, which has been the scene of many controversial speeches in the past.

Senator Walsh told an enthusiastic gathering that there will be no neutrality in the future unless justice is assured to all small states genuinely attempting to maintain their status as neutrals.

Treatment of Neutrals

"No one can doubt the loyalty and devotion of Americans of Irish blood to the institutions of this country," Senator Walsh declared. "They ask and insist, however," he asserted, "that all neutrals in this conflict, who are not officially interfering with or knowingly permitting their citizens to interfere with war efforts, should be treated alike by our government.

"That is fundamental justice," he continued. "Moreover, if any other course is pursued, it is bound to follow that henceforth in any war there will be no neutrals—all small nations will be forced into war, regardless of sovereignty and the desires of their own peoples, by their more powerful neighbors."

Senator Walsh added that "seven fundamental principles" must guide American postwar policy to insure American security and world peace.

"We must continue with the magnificent efforts thus far advanced to prosecute this war with absolute unity and determination to a victorious end," he said "Secondly, we must provide an Army, Navy and air force for our own defense so strong that it will forever convince every other nation of the futility of a successful attack upon us.

"Thirdly, after the initial period of relief and reconversion, we must keep out of the internal affairs of other nations," Senator Walsh continued. "We must learn to treat with tolerance, conditions and ideologies which we do not sympathize with and which we do not want in America. Fourthly, following the establishment of a durable peace based upon charity and justice, we must whole-heartedly give our support to effective international co-operation action designed to prevent the recurrence of war anywhere in the world.

Remove Basic Causes

"Fifthly, the peace treaty must remove some of the certain basic causes of war, and this can be done only by acknowledging boundaries that will prevent any country being forced to remain poverty stricken, that will assure necessary raw materials and trade opportunities to all small nations.

"Sixthly, the peace terms should provide for the self-determination of nations that President Wilson so strongly advocated, but we must scrupulously seek to avoid the blunders and inequities of Versailles.

"Finally, we must insist that those objectives named in the Atlantic Charter relating to self-determination be realized in order that no territorial changes—in such countries as Poland, Lithuania and Finland—should be made that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and that sovereign rights and self-government be restored to every nation which has been forcibly deprived of them."

Included in today's parade were four battalions of soldiers from Camp Edwards, members of the antiaircraft training command, units of bluejackets, Marines, Coast Guard, Army and Merchant Marine as well as 14 bands.

In the veteran section of the parade was a delegation of Gold Star Mothers, as well as veterans of Guadalcanal and North Africa.

Both Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin marched in the parade, later reviewing the marchers from a stand in Perkins Square.

Today's ceremonies opened this morning at Dorchester Heights where former State Senator Edward C. Carroll was the principal speaker. Free "movies" were provided for the children at two local theaters. Presiding over the annual flag raising and memorial exercises was John F. Donovan.

N. E. Share in War Contracts Is Close to $15,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—With the vast arsenals of Connecticut and Massachusetts pointing the way, New England industries have received nearly one-tenth of the 183 billions spent by the Government on war contracts since the fall of France in 1940, the War Production Board disclosed today.

The six New England States together shared $14,029,638,000 worth of contracts for items needed to fight a global war—from shells to shoestrings.

Connecticut topped the group, with Government contracts totaling $6,013,536,000 between June, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1944. The Nutmeg State was ninth in the nation, surpassed by such States as New York, Michigan, California, Pennsylvania and New Jersey

Massachusetts was the nation's eleventh biggest war producer in the three and one-half years, with $5,451,617,000 in contracts. Next among the New England States came Maine, which was 27th in the nation and received $1,203,056,000 in contracts, mainly for ships.

Rhode Island was close behind Maine—40th in the nation with $923,501,000 in contracts. New Hampshire ranged 38th, with $299,431,000, and Vermont was 42nd, producing $138,497,000 worth of war goods.

The contracts came from the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Treasury and foreign purchasing missions, the Department of Commerce, Federal Works Agency, Federal Security Agency which includes the Office of Education, War Manpower Commission, and the National Housing Agency.

Most of Connecticut's contracts were for aircraft and ordnance—$2,656,835,000 and $1,869,838,000, respectively. Sundry supply contracts totaling $2,154,059,000 and ship contracts for $1,595,192,000 accounted for most of the Massachusetts business.

Maine's shipbuilding jobs totaled $843,019,000. Rhode Island received a good share of nonindustrial and facility work, $160,033,000 and $234,224,000, respectively, and produced $458,383,000 worth of sundry supply items. New Hampshire's contracts were chiefly for miscellaneous supplies, totaling $220,520,000. The same applied to Vermont, with $112,871,000 in supply contracts.

The lion's share of contracts went to the Hub area, which received $4,221,117,000. Other industrial areas had contracts as follows:

Bridgeport, $1,516,643,000; Hartford, $2,613,497,000; Manchester, $94,500,000; New Haven-Waterbury, $1,042,330,000; New London, $795,584,000; Newport, $156,877,000; Pittsfield, $112,918,000; Portland-Bath, $878,277,000; Portsmouth, $537,582,000; Providence-Fall River-New Bedford, $849,054,000; Springfield - Holyoke, $626,820,000; Worcester, $506,134,000; remainder of the Boston (New England) region, $1,847,838,000.

Safety in Ordnance Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Whittemore Army Ordnance Depot at Ayer, Mass., recently completed 300,000 man-hours in one month without experiencing a single lost-time accident.

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Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston

Sun.,	March 19 3:30 P. M.	ANDOVER Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Bartlett Street at Whittier Street Extension
Mon.,	March 20 8:00 P. M.	BROOKLINE St. Mark's Methodist Church corner Vernon and Park Streets
Tue.,	March 21 8:00 P. M.	PEABODY South Congregational Church Peabody Square
Thu.,	March 23 8:00 P. M.	BELMONT Senior High School Auditorium Orchard Street near Common Street
Sun.,	March 26 3:30 P. M.	NATICK First Baptist Church corner School and Common Streets Natick Square

Ickes Forecasts Oil Lack; Moore Tells Trade's Side

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Government development of foreign oil resources was indorsed last night by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes as "common sense" and denounced by Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma as an imperialistic step.

They debated the issue, with emphasis on the controversial pipe line proposed for Saudi Arabia, in an "America's Town Meeting" radio program over the Blue Network.

They also gave their opinions on the availability of oil in this country.

Senator Moore, an oil man, said, "It is not true that we are faced with immediate exhaustion of our oil reserves."

"A fair price, relief from burdensome regulation and a fair allocation of material and manpower," he said, "is all that our American industry needs to insure a continued and adequate supply of petroleum for many years to come."

Mr. Ickes contended that the United States was going to run out of oil "unless we do something to prevent it." He said he envisioned foreign oil development as just one phase of a "do something" program.

"If it is fascistic for the United States to build a pipe line in Saudi Arabia," Mr. Ickes said, "then we must regard as completely fascistic such countries as Great Britain, Russia, Holland, and France. These nations, as to oil, go far beyond anything the United States is contemplating."

Adding that some members of the oil industry had denounced the proposed pipe line as a projection of government into business, Mr. Ickes continued:

"I do not believe this to be true. Apparently the three companies concerned—Standard of California, Texas, and Gulf—do not believe it either or they would have nothing to do with it."

Senator Moore said the mere announcement of the pipe line had chilled the American oil industry with fear for its very existence.

Mr. Ickes said the Government would have nothing to say about how the three oil companies conducted their business "in Saudi Arabia or in Kuwait."

Lend-Lease View

CAIRO, March 17 (AP)—James M. Landis, American Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East, said today the need for Lend-Lease is decreasing in this area and that the Arabian pipe line proposal was at present only a domestic issue in the United States.

He declined to say whether he favored Secretary Harold L. Ickes' plan to lay the pipe line but asserted that it was not a valid claim that pipe line commitments in the Middle East might lead to war. American participation in handling the world's great resources would have the opposite effect, he said.

Mr. Landis told a press conference the United States finally had developed consciousness of the Middle East as economically important and as a barrier against enemies.

Democrats Hit Rubber Stamp Rule by Dewey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

zALBANY, N. Y., March 16—The charge of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's domination of the Republican majority leadership in the Legislature had been tossed into the rush of closing business here as the Democratic minority blew off steam on the "rubber-stamp" issue.

With administration program measures again majoring in smooth succession in legislative accomplishment in this second session of the Dewey Governorship, the Senate Chamber heard a hot outburst from Senator John J. Dunnigan, minority leader, which pictured every Republican as a puppet of the Governor's office.

"Who is running this Legislature, anyway, us or the Government?" Mr. Dunnigan demanded. "The Governor is running it, and you know it, and I'm getting tired of it."

Majority defense from Senator Benjamin F. Feinberg, majority leader, after trying without effect to "no-no-no" Mr. Dunnigan, was that the majority leadership liaison with the Governor was that of equals.

How Clash Occurred

The clash came when a Republican senator urged support of a minor fiscal bill as having the "blessing" of the governor's counsel, Charles D. Breitel.

Continuing Dewey program action, the State of New York went on record today in favor of the development of power resources of the St. Lawrence River for the first time since the 1931 State Power Authority Act. Legislators speaking for the resolution sponsored by Senator Rhoda Fox Graves, Gouverneur Republican, said that the enactment was answer to the charge that New York was lukewarm to the prompt, postwar development and utilization of its water-power resources.

Soldier Ballots

No action by Governor Dewey is necessary on the resolution on which dual-chamber concurrence was reached after striking out reference to the Niagara River and with omission of any mention of the controversial St. Lawrence seaway project.

At the same time, approval of Governor Dewey's bill for world-wide distribution to every New Yorker in military service of state ballot listing national, state, and local offices appeared a certainty here today.

Advocating his plan last week as a simple solution to the voting problem of New Yorkers in military service, the New York Governor took a "state's rights" position with state executives opposing the Federal ballot in the controversy.

Late new measures to reach the Governor include a bill for a $420,000 veterans scholarship fund, grants to exceed not more than eight to an assembly district or $350-a-year each, and one for drastically strengthened safeguards against fire in rooming houses.

Supplementary Budget Bill

At the same time, the legislative fiscal committees reported out a supplemental budget bill which would reduce the $371,809,000 State budget by $318,000. Of interest in its items is a $400,000 State Law Department appropriation in furtherance of the Dewey special inquiry order into political corruption in the Albany County Democratic machine.

Of new pending matters, political attention had been drawn to the bill introduced in the upper house by Fred A. Young, Lewis County Republican, to deny any candidate enrolled in one party from seeking nomination in another. Brought forward merely as a local measure to stop Democrats from seeking Republican Party designations in Hamilton County, the bill was seen in effect as attempting a bar to continued American Labor Party coalition with the major parties in elections.

For the Governor's part, signature had been added today to the Ives bill setting up at Cornell University the first government-sponsored school of industrial and labor conditions. Supported by labor and industrial groups, with both to have representation on its temporary board of trustees, the setup for the institution is due for report to the 1945 Legislature.

Dies Committee Subpoenas Winchell

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Ordering an investigation of radio comment by Walter Winchell, the Dies Committee today issued a subpoena on the Blue Network to produce all scripts and recordings of the Winchell broadcasts for the last two years.

Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Committee, said the subpoena was issued to Mark Wood, New York, President of the network.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, of the committee set up by the House to investigate un-American activities, currently is engaged in a controversy with Mr. Winchell over the latter's Sunday-night radiocasts.

Mr. Dies recently charged in the House the newspaper columnist and radio commentator was engaged in a campaign to "smear" Congress, and cited the commentator's frequent references to Mr. Dies and other House members, notably Representatives Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan and John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi.

Clip Me, Clip My Dog

Associated Press

Two Contented Customers

Little Stanley Gene Hilliard of Red Bank, Tennessee, like all boys, has no particular hankering for a hair cut and doubtless is just as free about expressing his dislike, but there is a way to get around this and here it is. Stanley insists to Barber Bob Bolton that he clip Brownie's—that's Stanley's dog—hair too. So Stanley and Brownie climb into the chair, Barber Bob trims Stanley's locks and then goes through the motions with a great clicking of shears over Brownie's head and both are satisfied.

Voting by Servicemen Abroad Hinges on Action by States

Continued from Page 1

for states' rights, and the Congress has passed a states' rights bill. Now it is up to them.

Poll Tax Waived

The situation will be just as true if Mr. Roosevelt vetoes the present bill and permits the law now in existence to govern the fall election. For this law also puts emphasis on the absentee ballots of the respective states. It would not provide any short Federal ballot. It would, however, preserve the concession, previously voted by Congress, waiving the collection of poll taxes and the requirement of registration for servicemen. In any case, whether the soldier vote is based on the 1944 bill, or the 1924 law, now in effect, the primary responsibility rests on the states.

3. A great many service people are not going to vote.

The considered judgment of Washington is now to this effect. This may be due to the servicemen's own inertia under a law which requires them to take the initiative in applying for the ballot, or it may be due to defects and red tape in the system set up by Congress, but it is widely agreed here that the service vote is going to be deeply cut in 1944.

Politics have played a part in the whole unfoldment of the soldiers-vote issue. If a majority of Congress had wanted to bring out a larger number of soldiers' votes, it is taken for granted here that it could have been done. Qualifications, restrictions and prohibitions have been so heaped on the voting machinery that the service vote is almost certainly going to be reduced drastically.

Pro-Roosevelt Trend

The effects of this politically are subject to Washington speculation. Nonpartisan belief is that the service vote has a strong pro-Roosevelt trend. In the past Mr. Roosevelt has found support from young people, and young people today are in the Army and Navy. Hence, the reduction in the service vote is a handicap to Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term campaign.

The ultimate results of this will depend on two things: how many service people actually find it possible to vote, and how close is the 1944 election. If few soldiers get to vote, and if Mr. Roosevelt should be defeated by a small margin, some post-election bitterness might be engendered among servicemen and a sense of injustice that might linger for some time.

A feature of the situation is the party line-up, particularly the strong vote against wide use of the Federal ballot by the Republican Party in both Houses.

National Survey

By the Associated Press

Most of the Governors of the 48 States are still looking into the questions put to them by President Roosevelt in connection with the proposed use of Federal ballots by the armed forces this year, but three state executives have advised the White House their state laws will permit use of such ballots and more than twice that many have reported they felt justified in promising that validating action will be taken.

A number contacted in an Associated Press survey indicated they felt the questions raised were not of first importance in their states in view of absentee voting laws which they considered adequate to meet the wartime election situation.

The President has asked the governors to advise him whether the Federal ballot procedure outlined in the bill is authorized by their state laws, and if not whether steps will be taken in time to make the procedure legal for the November general elections.

California, Maryland, and Kansas have advised their state laws will permit use of the Federal ballot, and the Governors of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Nebraska, Vermont, Indiana, and New Mexico replied they believed that any action needed to validate the plan would be taken.

Gov. J. M. Broughton, North Carolina, reported that State's Election Board had full authority to authorize use of the Federal ballot, but did not attempt to commit the Board.

In Delaware, a special legislative session has been called on the subject, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said he would call the Bay State legislators to advance state primary dates to permit use of absentee ballots by service personnel.

Arizona Quick to Act

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 17 (AP)—The Arizona Legislature, in special session, sent a service vote bill to Gov. Sidney P. Osborn which would advance the primary election from Sept. 12 to July 18 and provide that every registered citizen of the State who is in military service shall receive an absentee ballot.

The bill provides that those in the armed forces may be registered by proxy—by "a spouse, parent or next of kin," or by a friend or agent if relatives are unavailable.

U. S. Not Told of Soviet-Italian Move

By Neal Stanford

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The United States Government was not consulted by Soviet Russia prior to its recent decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Italian Badoglio regime, Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed at his press conference today.

Questioned as to whether the United States might not follow the Russian example and extend recognition to Premier Badoglio Mr. Hull said with emphasis that that question did not arise under American policy. But when questioned further as to just what our policy was he said he preferred to let developments continue before going into detail. He added that at times it was not possible to talk about details of such delicate problems, that real harm could be done by premature discussion.

All he would add to the bare announcement of Russia's failure to consult with the United States before extending recognition to the Badoglio regime was that the State Department was assembling all pertinent facts and giving the matter full attention. He had had some information that talks about an exchange of diplomatic representatives was going on, he admitted.

He intimated in answer to another question that it was not the province of the Allied Control Commission for Italy where such an issue would have been discussed anyway. The Council, he said, concerns itself primarily with local matters.

Shift by Badoglio

From these remarks it is felt here that while it is true present American policy does not include possible exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Badoglio regime such developments are not ruled out for the future.

The United States Government still holds to its original position that when Rome is conquered then the Italians should have a voice in determining their own government. The British Government, however, as recent remarks by Prime Minister Churchill indicate, is beginning to hedge on that time limit to Badoglio's authority. And of course Premier Badoglio has switched completely from his promise to resign on the fall of Rome to proposing that political discussions or changes be put off until the end of the war.

Data Assembled

Mr. Hull's insistence that all the facts regarding the Russian recognition and developments were now being assembled and his comment that real harm could be done by premature discussion of delicate subjects contain at least the elements of a suggestion that the present American policy could change.

Turning to the Russo-Finnish crisis, Mr. Hull said that reports that the King of Sweden had urged Helsinki to get out of the war were practically restatements of remarks he and President Roosevelt had recently made. He denied that the State Department was considering breaking off relations with Finland should it fail to dissolve its partnership with Germany. But by adding that that was a question for the future he did intimate that there might be a limit to American patience with Finland's association with the Nazis.

Job Confirmation Measure Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Opposing a Senate measure that would require confirmation for an estimated 70,000 Federal employees, paid $4,500 or more in annual salary, a spokesman for the National Civil Service Reform League this week pointed out that such a requirement would inject "partisan considerations into appointments," which would discourage those applicants refusing to curry influence.

H. Eliot Kaplan, Executive Secretary of the League, disclosed that the League had sent letters to Representatives and Senators against the rider which Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee had offered to the independent offices appropriation bill.

While admitting that Senate confirmation was justifiable for "high policy-determining officers," Mr. Kaplan averred that "there can be no logical defense of the requirement as applied to the vast majority of the 70,000" who would be affected by the measure.

Mr. Kaplan also objected to the rider method as an "unjustifiable attempt to dragoon" the House into accepting the rider as the price of the appropriations bill.

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Plans for Next Symphony Season—Margaret Sullavan in War Film

Koussevitzky for 21st Year; Szell, Mitropoulos as Guests

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will open its sixty-fourth season on Oct. 6 under the directorship of Serge Koussevitzky, who will then begin his twenty-first successive season as its conductor.

Three guest conductors are announced, in addition to Richard Burgin, the associate conductor: George Szell, now conductor at the Metropolitan Opera Company, Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, who made his American début at these concerts a few years ago, and Leonard Bernstein, who conducted the orchestra in the present season.

Soloists to appear with the orchestra in the series of twenty-four Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts will include the violinists Jascha Heifetz, Zino Francescatti and Ruth Posselt; the pianists Vladimir Horowitz, Robert Casadésus, and Jesús María Sanromá, and the two-piano team, Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff.

Another important announcement is the change in the shorter afternoon series of six concerts, which until now have been given on Tuesday afternoons. These will be given instead on six Sunday afternoons in Symphony Hall, at 3:30. The change in the day has been made in response to an evident demand under present conditions. The Monday evening series of six concerts will be given as usual.

Renewals are being made and subscriptions taken at the present Government tax rate of 10 per cent until April 1, when the 20 per cent tax ruling will go into effect.

Kostelanetz and Pons

At the Boston Symphony concerts of March 24-25, André Kostelanetz will be guest conductor, and Lily Pons, soprano, soloist. Mr. Kostelanetz, in his first appearance as conductor here, will present for the first time in Boston the Overture to "Colas Breugnon," by Kabalevsky, from the opera the Soviet composer made on the novel by Romain Rolland. Another first performance in Boston will be "Frontiers," by Paul Creston. The orchestral portion of the program will also include Stravinsky's Suite from "The Fire Bird" and a Suite from "Ibéria," by Albéniz, as orchestrated by E. Fernández Arbós. Mlle. Pons will sing with the orchestra the air, "La Fauvette avec ses petits," from Grétry's opera, "Zémire et Azor," four songs by Milhaud, settings of Chansons by the early French poet Ronsard, Rachmaninov's "Vocalise," and Variations by Mozart as arranged by La Forge.

Bach's B Minor Mass

The annual Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, will close the present season on Sunday, April 30, in Symphony Hall. Bach's Mass in B minor will be performed with the assistance of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, prepared by G. Wallace Woodworth. The soloists will be Rose Dirman, soprano; Hertha Glas, contralto; William Hain, tenor, and Robert Hall Collins, bass. The Mass will be performed in two parts, from 4:30 to 6:00 and from 8:00 to 9:30.

Zimbalist

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, giving a recital at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, will present the following program:

Concerto in C minor ..... Cimarosa-Benjamin
Concerto in A Minor ..... Glazounov
Poème ..... Chausson
Tzigane ..... Ravel
"Le petit berger" ..... Debussy
Toccata
Tango
Fantasy on Rimsky-Korsakov's "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Zimbalist

Malcuzynski

Witold Malcuzynski, pianist, making his first Boston appearance in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, will give the following program:

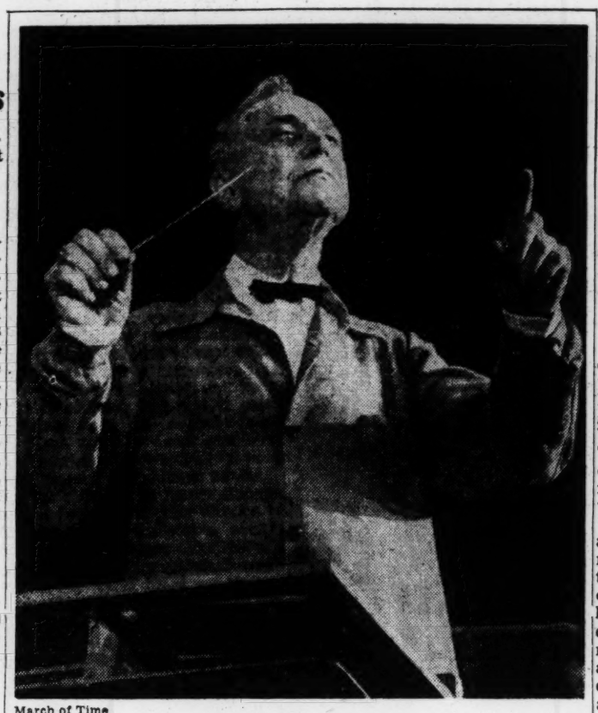
Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue ..... Bach
Sonata, B flat minor, Op. 35 ..... Chopin
Ballade G minor
Étude C sharp minor Op. 25
Waltz (posthume)
Scherzo B flat minor
Two Mazurkas, Op. 50 ..... Chopin
Coracovienne Fantastique ..... Szymanowski
Spanish Rhapsody ..... Paderewski
..... Liszt

Victory Concert

Jean Bedetti, cellist, and Félix Fox, pianist, appear at the Victory Concert Sunday at the Museum of Fine Arts. They will present the Grieg Cello Sonata in A minor. Mr. Bedetti will play a group of solo pieces with Leo Litwin accompanying at the piano. Mr. Fox will play a solo group, comprising pieces by Rachmaninov and Chopin. Members of the Armed Forces and their guests are invited to sit in the Tapestry Hall.

Guests of Mr. Richmond

Aaron Richmond, the concert manager, has sent out a general invitation to servicemen and servicewomen who are in town over the week end to attend the recital of Efrem Zimbalist, violin program, Sunday afternoon, at Symphony Hall.



March of Time

Serge Koussevitzky

Who on Oct. 6 will begin his twenty-first successive season as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

'Anna Sokolow Concert

Anna Sokolow and her New York group will appear in a concert with the Contemporary Dance Group at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse on April 19. "Songs of a Semite," Miss Sokolow's new dramatic work, will be included in the program. The young artist has recently returned from Mexica, where she spent a two-months engagement composing a ballet for the Mexican Dance Group which she organized in 1939.

On Baroque Music

Donald J. Grout is announced by the Harvard University Department of Music to give a lecture on "What Is Baroque Music?" in Paine Hall, Cambridge, on the evening of Monday, March 27, at 8:30 o'clock. The lecture is free and open to the public without charge.

'Patience' in Charles St.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" ("Bunthorne's Bride") has been chosen by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company for its eighteen season production, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, March 30, March 31, and April 1, at the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street.

'Highland Fling' Waits

Because of the congestion of Broadway theater bookings the New York opening of "A Highland Fling" has had to be postponed until April 24, when the comedy presented by George Abbott will open at a theater now occupied by a play which plans a road tour beginning at that time. "A Highland Fling" requires a large stage to accommodate its scenery. The play closed temporarily at the Wilbur Saturday night, but all members of the cast retain their contracts and will be seen in the roles they created when the comedy opens in New York.

Boston Conservatory

An orchestral and choral program under the direction of Albert Alphin will be given in the Concert Room of the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26, The Fenway, Sunday evening. Miss Madelyn E. Vose, soprano, will be the soloist. This concert is open to the public without charge.

'Cry Havoc' Tells Story Of Bataan

Another grim story, "Cry 'Havoc!'" has been added by Metro to the many current war films. This screen version of a drama by Allan R. Kenward, seen on the stage last year in Boston, began showing Thursday at the State but not the Orpheum.

The story is concerned with a dozen women civilian hospital attendants working under Red Cross leadership in Bataan and their growing realization that the tide of battle will soon sweep over them. Their hospital is bombed, and they do what they can to care for the injured men until the enemy overwhelms them all.

The women's days and nights are filled with the strain and horror of their tasks, relieved only by their growing respect for one another under trial. They talk of home and find some slight surcease from the pressure of weariness and terror by complaining about their food and dugout accommodation. Margaret Sullavan, as the lieutenant in immediate charge, makes of her part something at once tragic and simple in its emotion. She plays a girl secretly married to one of the officers.

Ann Sothern as a hard-natured former waitress, Marsha Hunt as a girl from a farm, Heather Angel as a one-time art student, Diana Lewis as a girl from the South, and Joan Blondell as a former burlesque performer who can find the subject for a wisecrack in any situation have prominent parts.

Other players who give well-individualized performances are Ella Raines, Frances Gifford, Dorothy Morris, Connie Gilchrist, Gloria Grafton, and Fely Franquelli. Fay Bainter is a sturdy head nurse. Men come into the picture only incidentally in this tribute to feminine courage.

The other feature is "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," with Warner Baxter, Lynn Merrick, Reginald Denny, Barton MacLane, Jerome Cowan, and Rose Hobart.

To Give Claudel Play

Paul Claudel's "The Tidings Brought to Mary," the next Boston Tributary Theater production, will be given at New England Mutual Hall, March 31 and April 1. This is the seventh in the Tributary Theater's series of plays this season.

Rhys Williams, Mary Philips, and Frank M. Thomas

In "Chicken Every Sunday," new play coming Monday to the Plymouth

Eliot Duvey will stage and light the production.

On Saturday afternoon, March 25, at Huntington Chambers Hall, the group's Children's Theater will give "Rackety Packety House" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The production is being supervised by Mr. Duvey and Lillian Condos is directing.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"The Silent Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"On the Production Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, March 19

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert."
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance bands.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WITW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Russell Richmond, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—"Digest"; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Music; "Terry's Tunes."
7:30 p. m.—Roundtable; Roads.
8:00 p. m.—Cecil Brown, News.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Freedom of Opportunity.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Weather; Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—St. Patrick's Day Program.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," by Zoe Akins. Starring Billie Burke and Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wesdesdays and Fridays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Recital by Witold Malcuzynski, pianist. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:55, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Hat-Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 11:21 a. m., 2:24, 5:27, 8:30. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Turhan Bey. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:36, 6:39, 9:52.

Kenmore—"Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes, Lynn Merrick. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Jon Hall, Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Modern—"North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Billie Burke. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25 6:25, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 9:35 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show; 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

Scollay—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"Caribbean Romance," "This Is America," "Ozark Sportsman," "Unusual Occupations," "The Pin Aces," "The Three Stooges Return," "Red Hot Riding Hood," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Pigeons," Eric Blore in "Caribbean Cruise," "The Modern Prison," "Merchant Marine Band," "A Pup-petoon," "Furlough Fun," "Popeye," "The Anzio Beachhead," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympic—"The Miracle of Morgan's Creek." 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Government Girl," 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Hi Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly, Pierre Aumont. **Regent**: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Always a Bridesmaid," the Andrews Sisters.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly.

Coolidge Corner: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Swing Out the Blues," Lynn Merrick.

Cleveland Circle: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Phil Baker. "Where Are Your Children," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Girl From Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy. 2, 8.

University: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "The March of Time." 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Tarzan's Triumph," Johnny Weissmuller.

Codman Square: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Madame Curie" Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:30, 6:45, 9.

Park: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Swingshift Maisie," Ann Southern.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 8:15. "Prairie Chickens," Jean Rogers. 4:10, 10:05.

MALDEN—Granada: "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick. 1:38, 4:51, 8:04. "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:53, 6:06 9:19.

Mystic: "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke. 1:55, 7, 10:05. "The North Star," Dana Andrews, Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. 3:05, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Border Patrol," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:04, 8:04. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 3:26, 9:26.

Strand: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. 3:15 8:30. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:25, 8:10. "Hands Across the Border," Roy Rogers, Ruth Terry. 3:40, 9:25.

MEDFORD — Medford: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal.

Fellsway: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. Selected Shorts.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

NATICK—Colonial: "Old Acquantinee," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

NEWTON — Paramount: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "One Night in Paris," John Lodge, J. Marion. "Hitler Dead or Alive." Stage Show. 2, 8.

Strand: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Mad Ghoul," Evely Ankers, David Bruce.

Strand: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Campus Rhythm," Lee Storm.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. "North Star," Anne Baxter. 2 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Gildersleeve's Bay Day," Harold Peary.

Coolidge: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "The Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

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Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Russell Richmond, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; music	'Right to Happiness"	Variety show: orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife":	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Music; talks	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:45	Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Les Brown's Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland".
5:30	Follies: Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland".
5:45	American Women.	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Lynn Murray's Show	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Gingerbread House'	Nero Wolfe"; drama.	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade': 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	'Yankee Yarns"	Roundtable: 'Tomorrow's	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry, comment.	Roads Planned Today'	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners: Ross	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	Veronica Lake;	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orchestra
8:30	drama; Abbott &	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Costello: News	var. show; Interviews.	soloist; orchestra	ty': drama; guests	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Inter.:
9:15	norant": comedy.	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	'Believe it or Not"	Witold Malcuzynski;
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing: quiz;	Dorothy Maynor, songs
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Dr.	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, m.c.	Basketball Tournament
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy.	Network sports	Basketball Tournament
10:15	riety show	Top of the Evening	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy.	Network sports	Basketball Tournament
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Spts; Constance Bennett	Network sports	News service
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Sen R M La Follette, Jr	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Allen Roth's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Weather; Dance Orch.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	'Midnight Matinee': St.	Day's End: music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Patrick's Day Program	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Breakfast Band Box".	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orchestra	"Cavalcade": Talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie': News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	High School Parade	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah": News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; songs; orch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; songs; orch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	Civil Service Program.	Four-H Club program.	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	"Old-Time Melodies"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	Home Decorating Talks	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	"On Stage Everybody"	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Musical program
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	"On Stage Everybody"	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window': dr.	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Francis Lederer	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; Lloyd Nolan	Hour: talk; music	Boston Flower Show	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth': dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News	"Three Romeos"; songs	"Johnny Comes Home"	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters": drama.	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Metropolitan Opera:	First Service Command	Charles Hodges, news.	You Shall Have Music.
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Verdi's "Il Trovatore";	Performance	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music.
2:30	News service	Stella Roman; Leonard	"West Point at War";	'Red Cross at His Side':	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Across Caribbean	Warren; Margaret Har-	speakers; choir; band.	Dramatization; orch.	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B."	shaw; Maxine Stell-	N E Junior Town Meet-	"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:15	speaker; music	man; Kurt Baum; Nic-	ing: "Responsibility".	"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.:	ola Moscana; Ferrando	Treasury Star Parade.	Army-Navy House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy,	Lodevico; John Baker;	"Men Make the Navy"	Variety show: orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	con.; A. Brailow-	Cesare Sodero, con-	"Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	sky, pianist	ductor	Patty's": drama	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News;	Metropolitan Opera:	Doctors at War: drama	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Verdi's "Il Trovatore";	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	Cesare Sodero, cond.	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Allen Miller's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Musical program	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain": Interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Dinner Salon: Music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs.	Dinner Salon; Music	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Red Cross Program	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	'Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Music in Revue	"The American Story";	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Music in Revue	"New Found Lands"	'Return of Nick Carter'	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	"Music America Loves	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours".	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	Best"; J. Blackton, con	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Able's Irish Rose': com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson	'Able's Irish Rose': com	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen.":	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con.;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Rimsky-Korsakov: Du-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Classical Album: Boyce
9:15	Mark Warnow's	binushka; Scheherazade	comedy; songs; orch.	on Claire; Gilbert Rus-	Arrangement by Lam-
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Denny Beckner's Orch.	'Can You Top This?';	sell; Shirley Dicken-	bert: The Prospect Be-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	son; "Sweethearts"	fore Us"; Olympica-
10:00	Serenade"; music.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news.	Coast Guard hockey
10:15	Correction. Please:	Army Service Forces	Louis Armstrong, guest	Bondwagon: Variety	game
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Prsnt: 'Combat Camera'	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	show; drama; orchestra	News service
10:45	Track Meet	Sammy Kayes' Orch.	billy shop;

Men on Isolated Posts Cheer Victory Troupers

Women's Activities

"When're you coming again?" is the eager plea that keeps Boston's Victory Troupers trooping from one lonely military outpost to another. There is no gainsaying the compulsion of such assurances as that of a Coast Artilleryman "somewhere" on Cape Cod who wrote Miss Louie Mudgett, Director, "I want you to know that we deeply appreciate your contribution toward boosting our morale."

For just a year now the Victory Troupers from the Y. W. C. A. have been doing their utmost to cheer up men of the Army, Navy and Coast Guard located at isolated posts seldom visited by entertainers. With the exception of Bob Guest, a student at Emerson College, and Robert Altman, all the troupers are business girls. Several have had summer theater experience and one, Eugenia Fendre, has sung in the professionl theater.

No matter how difficult it is to make the bus right from their offices or how far after midnight they finally tumble into bed, the girls never miss an out-of-town jaunt if they can help it. Occasionally, as this Sunday evening at the Stage Door Canteen, they put on a show in Boston, but that's not what they feel they were organized for.

Get Eager Reception

"Our big thrill comes from the mess-hall audiences in drab, unnoticed barracks the other side of some Cape Cod sand dune or North Shore point of rock," says Frances Peterson, who has never missed a trip. "As soon as our bus arrives at one of these outposts, the men take up positions wherever the show is to be given and just stay there even if they have to wait an hour or more while we eat and dress." Frequently, however, there's no time or no provision for eating, in which case supper for the Troupers is merely a snack after the show.

If they ever go on the professional stage, the girls admit they'll probably think they are complete flops, so used have they become to the noisy enthusiasm of their soldier-sailor audiences. "Our audiences put on pretty good shows for us," laughs Miss Peterson, "and we have all we can do to keep our faces straight many a time."

Now and then the girls use a member of the audience for the victim in their first-aid skit called "Angels of Mercy." They'll never forget how the boys roared the night they picked the only officer present. The general enjoyment over the mauling he got reached a climax when one gob shouted at the prone figure of his superior, "Hey, Lieutenant, your shoes need tapping."

Now Some from Cambridge

Offspring of the drama group at the Boston Y. W. C. A., the Troupers now include a few members from the Cambridge Y. W. C. A., where Miss Mudgett teaches another drama class. Their bookings and transportation are all arranged by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy.

Freddy, their regular bus driver, must have endurance of the cast-iron variety—or a secret yen to act himself. At any rate, so we're told, he stoufly maintains he'd rather drive the Troupers than any group he knows of. He generally has 16 back-seat drivers all shrieking at once, if not at him, then at one another, for the troupe goes into rehearsal immediately Freddy steps on the gas. Perhaps his patience dates back to one of those sub-zero nights last November when the bus broke down for two hours on the way home, yet none of his passengers complained.

Costumes and properties are limited to what the girls can carry themselves in suitcases and paper bags. A few chairs and a table usually can be secured "on location."

Their dressing room may be a storeroom lined with canned products. Or they may find themselves in a billiard room.

One memorable night they shivered into their clothes in the officers' wardroom of a British ship. Long cherished will be that evening's experience, which began with a terrifying climb up 59 rope steps and ended with three mighty cheers of approbation from the assembled crew. "Gee, I never thought I liked the English much," observed one of the Troupers, "but if they're all like this I do."

As often as not they have no stage, so they try to make the show something that won't be out of sight when they are acting on a level with their audience. The front row got a break one night, though, when there was a stage. It wasn't that the heroine forgot she was on a platform; she just didn't realize how short it stopped. When she stepped out for a curtain speech, down she went into the nearest arms.

Sometimes relatives and friends think the girls should join the Waves or Wacs or spend more time knitting and rolling bandages. But they're convinced they can do more as Troupers to speed the final victory.

Saturday Programs

New Hampshire Daughters—Alton Hall, photographer, will present "Romance of New England," Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Boston Wheelock Club—"What Makes an Airline Tick" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Lillian Fletcher, supervisor of passenger service for Northeast Airlines, following luncheon at 12 noon at 37 Pilgrim Road. Students of the Patricia Putnam School will give an exhibition of dancing.

Southern Club of Boston—Harvard Night assembly and ball, Hotel Statler, 8-12 midnight, Maj. Robert E. Green, President, in charge. Hostesses include Mrs. Vanness Wolff, Mrs. J. H. McClary, Mrs. Mary Belle Gay, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Montgomery Wells, Mrs. Alexander Jardine, Mrs. Charles R. Whitehurst, and Mrs. Willard B. Freeman.

Executives Club to Meet

"Foundations for Progress" will be discussed by John Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at a meeting of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House, March 23. He is expected to point out vital objectives that should not be dimmed by winning the war.

Waste Paper Collections

Medfield—Tomorrow.
Malden—Sunday.
Swampscott—Sunday.
Watertown—Sunday
Westwood—Sunday.

One Night Stands Popular With Girl Troupers

By a Staff Photographer

They Take Laughs to Servicemen

Boston's Victory Troupers score a hit during a recent one-night stand. Their audience of servicemen (left) applauds as Boston's Watch and Ward Society (right), impersonated by Poppy Lagodmos and Frances Peterson, descends upon a sailor and his gal "keeping company" (center) on a park bench supposedly located on Boston Common. Robert Guest enacts the sailor; Lucile Tyler, his partner. The jobs these girls hold in the daytime are typical of the Troupers. Poppy is a bookkeeper, Frances treasurer of a manufacturing concern, and Lucile is an insurance clerk.

Sailors Give Their Bit To Aid Red Cross

A group of fighting sailors, just back from the wars, today contributed a check of $129.71 to the Red Cross War Fund, setting an inspiring example for all, Charles F. Rowley, General Fund Chairman announced.

"Our ship docked a few days ago, and when we learned there was a Red Cross drive going on, the boys pitched in and gave all they could," explained Lieut. C. A. Berry, U. S. N. R., of Seattle, Wash., while at Fund headquarters.

"I hope it helps," he said. "The men are just back from foreign service where they saw firsthand the marvelous job Red Cross is doing for the fighting men."

A total of $1,236,977 still remains to be contributed if the Greater Boston goal of $3,367,000 is to be attained by next Wednesday night. With 36.8 per cent of the quota still to be sought, present collections amount to $2,130,023.

Larger Gifts Needed

Urgency of continued and larger contributions was the keynote today by Fund leaders who are striving to send the drive over the top in the Boston Metropolitan Chapter by next Wednesday night which will signal the end of the drive.

"Too many people still are under the impression that our drive continues for the rest of the month," he said. "Too many, too, are responding with gifts suitable for peacetime, but far short of the demands arising from a vital wartime Red Cross program. Boston must show its fighting sons that it cares—that we on the home front know there's a war on and are ready to make the small sacrifices that our dollars represent."

As part of the War Fund campaign, a special Red Cross radio program, which will include the reading of a free verse "Ballad of Embarkation," will be carried tomorrow evening over station WEEI, Boston, from 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. Written by Ruth S. Burns, it will be narrated by Fred Garrigus and produced by Ray Girardin. The original musical score is by Frank Bellizia.

Exceeded Quotas

Several fund leaders have reported groups which have exceeded their quotas. In the Metropolitan Division, headed by Royal W. Leith, Braintree reported a 118 per cent performance; Norwood, 112; Dover, 108.9; and Medfield, 103.6. Mattapan, where Mrs. Maurice Goldman is chairman, reported 94 per cent of its quota had been reached; the South End, 93; Roxbury, 79.9; and Chelsea, 75.5.

The special gifts division announced collection of 73.8 per cent of its quota; public employees, 56.6; and commerce and industry, 70.9.

The fuel section of commerce and industry's industrial branch has raised more than its quota and 250 per cent of its record for last year. The raw wool, cotton waste, yarns and rayon, chemical, wholesale drug, machinists, and architects groups have all exceeded their goals.

Constitutional Convention In R. I. Is Set for March 28

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—Gov. J. Howard McGrath has set March 28 as the date for some 200 delegates to meet for a constitutional convention at which an amendment will be drafted for the improvement of voting procedure for the State's servicemen and women.

The constitutional convention was authorized on Tuesday when Rhode Islanders voted 15,683 to 524 in favor of holding it. There is every indication this week that the amendment will be adopted and that special ballots will reach a considerable proportion of servicemen in time for them to vote in the November election.

The amendment to be drafted at the convention, which will be held in the R. I. School of Design auditorium, will be presented to the voters at another special election in April. If favorable action results, the State will prepare and mail the special ballots immediately.

Seldom have the two major parties in Rhode Island worked together so harmoniously as they have on the soldier ballot issue. Both parties indorsed the proposal from the start. The measure paving the way for the constitutional convention was introduced in the General Assembly jointly by Republicans and Democrats and without any opposition.

On the selection of the 200 delegates to attend the convention there was notable harmony, too. Democratic and Republican leaders in the various towns and cities collaborated to draw up single sets of bi-partisan delegates. There was no contest in any community.

Tuesday's election was the lightest in two decades. Governor McGrath attributed the light voting to the fact personalities were not involved and everyone thought the election was a "sure thing." Only 4.9 per cent of the elegible voters in the State took the trouble to cast ballots.

What the proposed constitutionel amendment will accomplish, in effect, is to lodge full authority with the General Assembly for setting up voting rules and regulations for absentee voters whose absence is a result of the war. The Assembly will be empowered to decide whether a soldier must be registered before the election, for example, and to arrange all details for getting the absentee ballots into the hands of the servicemen and women.

Many attempts have been made in the past to call a constitutional convention and amend the constitution, but the attempts almost invariably have been unsuccessful. The last proposal was in 1936 when the voters rejected the plan for a convention 100,488 to 88,407.

Police Course Proposed For Race Problem

A special program of education for Massachusetts police officials in methods of dealing with racial tensions has been urged by the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding.

Emphasis of the program, which was contained in a bulletin for police administrators made public yesterday by Governor Saltonstall, would be on methods of detecting incipient racial tensions. Means of dealing with such situations both from the point of view of preventing their development and to repress them are to be considered.

The bulletin was based on a report made by a sub-committee of the group appointed by Governor Saltonstall.

"Recent experiences in other States and to some extent in our own," the report reads, "indicate that proper appreciation of the problem and its importance as an element in orderly living and in the preservation of our democratic way of life, as well as education in the technique of dealing with its various manifestations, will be of great value.

"Among other things which may be considered is the establishment as soon as reasonable may be, of an institute or short indoctrination course for the foregoing purposes to be attended by selected representatives of police authorities from the several possible focal points of such tensions in the Commonwealth. These representatives would in turn serve as instructors in their various districts upon the completion of the course."

Pending establishment of such a course, the Committee proposed that a short pamphlet on the subject be prepared and distributed generally among law enforcement officers. The Committee also urged that the education program be organized by the State and municipal police as soon as possible.

Members of the Governor's Committee signing the report were: Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, Chairman; William E. Adams, the Rev. Robert P. Barry, Thomas H. Carens, Judge A. K. Cohen, Charles C. Dasey, the Rev. William N. DeBerry, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, and Dr. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.

Regulation of Milk Inspections Through Centralized Control Hit

Centralized control of the regulation of milk inspections by the State was criticized today by J. Fred Sheean, Everett milk inspector and President of the Massachusetts Milk Inspectors' Association. Mr. Sheean, appearing before the Legislative Commission studying agricultural problems, said that "Centralized control smacks of 'isms'."

He spoke at a hearing called to discuss proposals to eliminate duplication in the inspection of dairy products.

The Everett milk inspector told the Commission that boys belonging to 4-H Clubs are not qualified to make butter fat tests of milk even though they are certified by the State experimental station as qualified. He proposed that boys desirous of making such tests should be required to pass a Civil Service examination and be tested on other questions pertaining to dairying.

A. A. Robertson, Newton milk inspector, urged that the Commission require inspectors to make a "reinspection of farms when a new owner takes over." He recommended that authorization of persons to function as technicians in making tests be placed with the health department rather than the Director of Dairying and Animal Husbandry.

Four Fitchburg Labor Union Officers Are Reindicted on Extortion Charges

Four labor union officials from Fitchburg, Mass., and Boston were today reindicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of having collected through "stewards" $5 a week from the pay of laborers under the guise of partial payment towards union initiation fees at Fort Devens between Oct. 1, 1940 and March 30, 1941.

Original indictments were brought against these officials on similar charges Dec. 17, 1942, but they were quashed by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court at Boston. The Judge's action came after the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Pennsylvania had held that the Copeland Act, which the indictment charged had been violated, was directed only against contractors recovering part of their labor costs.

Those indicted today were Joseph L. Carbone, President of Local 39, International Hodcarriers, Building, and Common Laborers Union of America at that time; John Stroppparo, Treasurer of the Local; Wantee Huhtaniemi, Secretary, all of Fitchburg, and Vincent DiMunno of Boston, President of the Eastern Massachusetts Laborers District Council, but employed by Local 39.

The indictment returned to Judge Sweeney today alleged that the $5 collected from the pay of each laborer was paid under the threat of dismissal for any who did not pay.

Approximately 7,500 laborers were employed on the project at Fort Devens which was financed by the United States Government. About 40 stewards were hired by the men now indicted, it is charged, and an office set up near the construction job.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Red stamps G8, H8, and J8 will become valid March 26; expire June 18.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1; expire June 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Parley on Postwar Houses Outlaws Fabulous Types

By W. Clifford Harvey
Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What the postwar homeowner will get in the way of a house and modern equipment will be no more or less than what he would be living in and using right now if there had been no war, three nationally known speakers said at a Postwar Home Building Conference sponsored by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company last night.

In a practical discussion of wartime housing trends, the trio joined in outlawing the "Hamburger Heaven House," with its "pushbutton potentialities," as a postwar possibility. They relegated to the "age of miracles" any presumptuous ideas that "soundly constructed, livable homes will be built for $2,000 to $3,000."

The speakers were J. S. Crane, Vice-President of the American Builder Magazine, a trade publication; A. Sworn Goldman, Associate Editor of Architectural Forum, and George R. Glendining, President and Editor of Banker and Tradesman.

As for Mr. Glendining, a Yankee "devoted to the Cape Cod and colonial traditions of architecture," he felt that the makers of prefabricated homes would get along much better in New England if they would design their houses "to attract the average taste rather than the unusual customer."

"The mortgage risks a banker will assume," he said, "must necessarily, for the protection of bank depositors, be predicated upon the preferences of most of the people in housing. No one can quarrel with the objectives of economy and elimination of waste in prefabrication, and the so-called functional objectives of the modernistic pattern. But bankers intend to give the New Englander what he wants in architecture, rather than attempt to force him into something he doesn't want."

Real estate conditions, Mr. Glendining disclosed, are unusually sound in Massachusetts today. The banks have cleared their books of most foreclosed properties, he finds. New foreclosures "are at a bare minimum." Older properties, he said, are in demand at this time, giving owners an opportunity to realize some profits on previous "white elephants."

Will homes be more expensive after the war? Mr. Glendining thought they would. Hence, he felt that the most economical time to buy would be right after the war ended.

At the "risk of being called a piker," Mr. Goldman refused to "climb into the stratosphere of fascinating ideas on houses such as the disposable 'Kleenex house,' the circular or 'Hamburger Heaven Home,' the 'foxhole home' or the 'pushbutton house.'" He desired to come between the two extremes of those who rejected every new idea and those who engaged in "fanciful flights into Utopia."

What Mr. Goldman expected to see in the postwar house was automatic heat, hot water, temperature controls, quality cooking facilities, food preservation equipment, adequate storage space, equipment for laundering and drying clothes, automatic washing and drying of dishes, sanitary garbage disposal and facilities for the complete elimination of cooking odors. Thus the chief changes he saw for the postwar house would be in the mechanical end of home operation.

Mr. Crane described the objective "drudgery-free, servantless house." He anticipated an increase of 35 per cent in costs for immediate postwar housing, with prices coming down as economies in construction methods begin to be felt. There is no question, he said, concerning a postwar building boom. He advocated a gradual, rather than sweeping elimination of government controls on building conditions, in order to avoid a "flash-flood building boom that might end in crippling the construction industry."

"It's a cinch, however," he said, "that builders are not going to deliver a stylish, fully-automatic, six-room house on a 5,000-foot lot for $1,500, $2,500 or even $3,500 in certain localities, unless we are living in the age of miracles."

Vermont Is First State to Permit U. S. Soldier Ballot

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 17 (AP)—Vermont led the nation today in adopting a law which would permit Vermont citizens in the armed forces to use a Federal ballot under legislation approved by Congress and now awaiting action by the President.

The law provides for voting in the election by Vermonters in the armed forces, wherever located, and for advancement of the State's election machinery to enable soldiers at a distance to cast their votes in time to be counted in the election returns.

Passed yesterday by the State House of Representatives at a special session of the Vermont General Assembly, the measure was approved today by the Senate and promptly signed by Gov. William H. Wills.

The section of the Vermont law relating to a Federal ballot, declares:

"In addition to and supplementing the provisions of this Act, the provisions of any Federal statute for a Federal war ballot and for procedures affecting and facilitating voting by members of the armed forces are hereby authorized for use in this State."

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Soviets Reported at Dniester—RAF Blasts Vienna and Sofia

Continued from Page 1

miles of communications in the mud of the Ukraine.

Russian units are about 70 miles from Odessa, big Black Sea port, to the northeast, and are drawn up in a semicircle around Nikolaev and already are battering at its defenses.

Northwest of Odessa and Nikolaev, the Russians are rapidly expanding their hold on the Odessa-Lwow trunk rail line, main north-south communications route for Nazi Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's German armies in lower Russia.

The battle for more miles of this railway has produced the fiercest fighting on the Ukraine front, but only in the Proskurov sector —where the Nazis are trying to protect the railway leading westward toward Czechoslovakia — were the Germans apparently able to hold the Red Army tide.

The most important stretch of the Odessa-Lwow line from the German point of view is that section running from Odessa to Slobodzeya, off which run two escape railways westward into Bessarabia. The Nazis are in grave danger of losing the northernmost, for Marshal Ivan S. Konev's cavalry, light tanks, and infantry are already advancing upon that junction.

The Nazis are relying on the Tiraspol escape railway, for this is closer to Odessa and much better for large-scale evacuation, which is inevitable because of the holeless position of the Germans at Odessa and Nikolaev.

Front dispatches to Pravda said Marshal Konev's fighters are "already breathing air from the Dniester River and Carpathian Mountains."

Truk:

U. S. Liberators Hit Japanese Fortress

The fortress of Truk, keystone on the Central Pacific approach to Japan, was bombed March 15 by big Liberators of the United States Army Air Force, headquarters disclosed. They blasted airdrome installations, fuel dumps and ammunition stores and didn't lose a plane.

The Japanese sent up no night fighters against the predawn raiders, but filled the darkness with antiaircraft shells

Truk's defenses previously were overwhelmed on Feb. 16-17 by hundreds of planes from aircraft carriers in an operation which entailed moving a big naval task force into the Carolines. While the assault of March 15 was not on such a grand scale, it was significant because it was one which can be made again and again.

One of the Marshalls air bases from which the Truk raiders could have taken off is Eniwetok, 750 miles northeast of Truk. The February attacks on Truk were coordinated with an invasion of Eniwetok. Another Marshalls air base is Kwaalein atoll, more than 1,000 statute miles from Truk.

South Pacific:

U. S. Troops Attack Airdrome on Manus

American troops are attacking fixed Japanese defenses around Lorengau airdrome on Manus Island, Allied headquarters reported, after a new landing designed to wipe out the last organized Japanese resistance in the Admiralty group of the Bismarck Sea.

Going ashore under cover of a bombardment by rocket guns, land-based artillery on near-by islets, naval guns, and aerial bombing, a strong force of the dismounted 1st Cavalry Division broke light Japanese resistance in the first hours of the assault on March 15.

They pushed within half a mile of Lorengau Village and the airdrome after landing near Lugos Mission on the northeast coast of Manus. They suffered minor casualties, some from land mines and booby traps left by the Japanese.

After their initial successes, the troops, who only 16 days ago had their first taste of jungle warfare when they landed on Los Negros Island, also in the Admiralty group, and captured strategic Momote air strip, proceeded cautiously.

A headquarters spokesman said the advance was continuing despite Japanese wood and dirt pillboxes and machine-gun nests.

Capture of Lorengau air strip would virtually conclude the Admiralty campaign. The remainder of the Island, 49 miles long and 16 miles wide, is largely jungle.

The communiqué told also of a 500-ton aerial offensive against the Japanese which ranged from Wewak, New Guinea, to Bougainville Island in the Solomons. Wewak was hit for the 11th time this month, getting 140 tons of bombs and five Japanese planes were shot down. Rabaul, New Britain, was hit by 173 tons—the 16th raid this month. Antiaircraft fire there was heavy.

At Empress Augusta Bay, where new ground attacks by the Japanese were repulsed with heavy enemy losses, 145 tons of bombs blasted the Nipponese positions.

Other Allied air raids were made on New Ireland, and at scattered points along the New Guinea coast.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Fliers Down 125 Nazi Planes

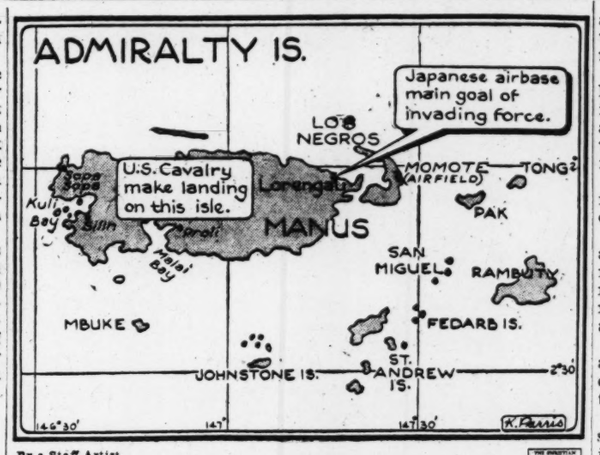
The American air force shot down 125 enemy planes, including black-painted night fighters which were sent up to ward off a heavy daylight onslaught on Ulm and Friedrichshafen, in southern Germany, March 16, a United States communiqué announced today.

Fortress and Liberator gunners accounted for 48 of the enemy single- and twin-engined aircraft which swirled about the American formations, a Strategic Air Force announcement said, while the fighters shot down 77. Twelve American fighting planes were lost, while 22 of the bombers failed to return.

The attack on southern German targets was followed at night by small but heavily freighted bombardment fleets of the RAF which struck again at German transport in France, pounding the Michelin Tire factory at Clermont-Ferrand, 30 miles southwest of Vichy, and the rail yards at Amiens.

Not a plane was lost in this second successive night operation of the RAF's heavy bombers.

RAF Mosquitoes also hit objectives in western Germany and fleets of mine layers carried out widespread operations, while RAF heavy bombers, disclosed to be operating in the Mediterranean for the first time in recent months, delivered the second consecutive night attack on Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria.



By a Staff Artist

United States Forces Push Forward on Manus

American dismounted cavalry effect landing on Manus, largest of the Admiralty group of islands north of New Guinea, and are reported marching directly upon main Japanese airfield of the island.

800 Nazi Casualties In Italy Train Wreck

By the Associated Press

Naples, Italy, March 17

Papers found on a German prisoner have disclosed that a train wreck 100 miles north of Rome recently caused 800 German casualties, Allied Headquarters said today. The wreck was believed the work of Italian saboteurs.

Italy:

Allies Fight Way Through Cassino

Fifth Army forces have now fought their way through bomb-demolished Cassino to its southwestern outskirts and have captured several prominent heights overlooking the ruined town, Allied Headquarters announced March 17.

New Zealand troops who plunged into the rubble immediately after the 2,500-ton aerial bombardment on March 15 encountered strong resistance from Germans fighting back from the ruins, but finally drove them from all except one corner of the town.

From that point, strategic Route 6, via Casilina, leads into the Liri Valley and on to Rome.

The Germans still were occupying the ruins of ancient Monte Cassino Abbey overlooking the town and from there were directing artillery and mortar fire on Allied positions in the valley.

The Germans were reported fighting hard to retain their hill positions west and northwest of the town where, the communiqué said, Allied forces also were making progress.

On the beachhead below Rome, American troops beat back German counterattacks aimed at regaining two strong points taken two days ago near Carano, east of Carroceto. Casualties were inflicted on the Germans and some prisoners were taken.

Inside Cassino, Allied engineers played a major role, filling huge bomb craters and clearing a path through the rubble for tanks and foot soldiers. At one point it was necessary to build a 70-foot bridge to permit tanks and other vehicles to cross a water-filled obstacle.

New Zealand and Indian troops met obstinate German opposition in the hills west of Cassino, but made short advances, occupying several heights not immediately identified.

Army Explains:

How Allies Shot Down 23 U. S. Transports

The War Department has confirmed the loss of 410 American Paratroopers in action over Sicily when Allied ground and naval antiaircraft gunners mistook 23 United States transport planes for enemy ships and joined with enemy artillery in shooting them down.

The story was first disclosed by a correspondent for the Army's overseas newspaper, Stars and Stripes, during an address March 15 in San Francisco. Military censorship had kept secret the action, which occurred more than eight months ago, on the night of July 10-11, 1943.

During a press conference, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told questioners that incidents of this nature had occurred during the war but that he was unable to give details of the particular case and that he did "not recognize the figures" supplied by unofficial sources.

In an official announcement later, however, the Army, disclosing that the planes were part of a flight in which 2,500 troops of the 82d Airborne Division were flown into the Gela area, said:

"The mission was one of reinforcement designed to drop parachute troops within our own lines.

"This force, consisting of 170 aircraft, received antiaircraft fire from enemy ground forces and from friendly naval and ground forces with losses of 23 aircraft and 410 personnel.

"The flight arrived in the battle area immediately following an enemy bombing attack and while their flares were still in the air.

"The combination of circumstances involving the approach immediately in rear of a hostile bombing attack at night at a relatively low altitude were the responsible factors in the loss of the planes."

Burma:

Chinese Advance Six Miles in North

Chinese troops in North Burma have scored a six-mile advance and pushed the Japanese into the foothills fringing the southern edge of the Hukawng Valley, Allied headquarters has announced.

The Chinese took Tingkawk Sakan, 12 miles south of Walawbum, and reported they were moving against Jambu Bum near by.

South of Taro, 25 miles southwest of Walawbum, Chinese troops routed an entrenched Japanese force and moved against high ground dominating upper reaches of the Chindwin River.

A large formation of Allied medium and heavy bombers attacked Japanese supply dumps in the Victoria Lake section of the Rangoon area and left a sea of fire in the target area.

Long-range fighters attacked Chiengmai and the near-by air strip. Others ranged into Siam, attacking communications.

Brother Gun Team Wants to Stay Put

NEW ORLEANS March 17 (AP) —The Navy broke up a brother gunnery team March 16 and the three husky Howe boys allowed as how they didn't like it.

"They'll make us sail on different ships," said Seaman First Class Eugene Howe, "because the Navy no longer allows members of the same family to work aboard the same craft, since there is danger of them all being killed at once, like the five Sullivan brothers.

"Well, that don't make sense to us, nor to Ma, either; because you sink one Howe and you might as well sink 'em all."

Eugene, Loren, and Lorence Howe hail from Granger, Ind. Eugene is 21 and his brothers, a year younger, are twins. The boys joined the Navy together in December, 1942. They went through boot camp at Great Lakes, Ill. Together they attended armed guard school at Gulfport, Miss.; and finally, were able to ship out together as members of the same Navy gun crew on a lumbering old cargo vessel. Eugene was a loader. Loren and Lorence served as pointer and trainer.

G. I.'s Object to Red Tape In Absentee Ballot Rules

Continued from Page 1

that they are affected by tremendous decisions for the future in which they have had no say.

Stand in Line Aplenty

Many persons at home may wonder why servicemen and women should have any special conveniences beyond normal provisions for absentee voting.

Many a G. I. comes to think of himself as a guy who takes orders and stands in line. He will stand in line to vote just as he stands in line for chow, pay, movies, inspection and everything else. But prospects of delays and difficulties of absentee balloting under war mail conditions would mean just so much more red tape for him.

My first encounter with the serviceman's side of the problem came nearly a year ago in Puerto Rico. I met some enlisted men who had induced Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell to use his influence in behalf of a simplified voting procedure. Governor Tugwell made his recommendation in a letter of reply to Gov. John W. Bricker's invitation to the annual Governors Conference. He proposed that the conference write a uniform law for passage by all 48 State Legislatures.

Last August on a cruiser in the north Pacific, a petty officer told me of distributing postcards which the ship's personnel could mail to the Secretaries of State of their home states requesting ballots.

He said that up to that time he had received back only about 90 postcards. He was skeptical about the method and also about the crew's interest in balloting.

The soldier vote came up again in the course of the recent battleship cruise to Truk and Saipan. One Marine said he believed 90 per cent of the men did not care one way or another. A sailor disagreed and declared that more than 50 per cent were definitely interested.

Personal Concern Seen

He added, "And they ought to give us enough information so we'd know what we are voting for."

One opinion I have heard consistently expressed by officers and enlisted personnel is that if simplified soldier ballots are made available the soldier vote will probably support President Roosevelt.

While men of the United States Army and Navy on the whole have expressed little interest in politics, there is evidence today of a growing awareness that what goes on at the polls back home now is of personal concern to the man in service. Although they may not be politically keen, they have a lively interest in news from home.

Even the G. I. who is used to taking orders without asking questions is beginning to get more and more the notion that when the ballots are counted the 12,000,000 servicemen and women ought to be represented.

Japanese Blow Smashed By Allies on Bougainville

Continued from Page 1

necessary to protect the airfields which American forces subsequently built on the Island here.

The fanatical ferocity of the Japanese attacks along the 20-mile ring around the airfields is partly

4 War Reporters Are Injured On Allied Beachhead

WITH FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD FORCES, March 16, Delayed. (AP) — Four American war correspondents were slightly injured this morning when bombs hit the "Villa Virtue," Fifth Army Public Relations Headquarters and the home of the beachhead correspondents.

The injured were William Strand of the Chicago Tribune, Wick Fowler of the Dallas News, Sergeant George "Slim" Aarons, Yank Magazine photographer, and George Tucker of the Associated Press.

All received the Purple Heart.

Ernie Pyle, United Features Syndicate columnist, escaped with a slight scratch. He had switched beds only a few hours before and the bed he left was buried under tons of debris.

responsible for the onesided casualty figures.

This was demonstrated on March 13 along the northern perimeter sector where the Japanese previously had gained possession of Cannon Hill, dominating perimeter defenses.

U. S. Pincer Attack

Elements of the 37th Division pincered from three sides of the hill where Japanese mortars were shelling American positions. Possible enemy reinforcement was cut off from the north by a wall of mortar and artillery shells.

After the Americans regained the hill, the Japanese attempted to counterattack, charging up the steep ravine in the face of machine guns and flame throwers. The Japanese later attempted a second suicidal counterattack. More than a hundred enemy Japanese troops were victims of bazookas and flame throwers which routed the Japanese and then caught them as they attempted to retreat.

Cassino Ruins Slow Allies

Continued from Page 1

held perhaps one eighth of the town, they now hold about three quarters of it.

Fight for Road Junction

In the remaining quarter, they were yesterday contesting possession of a road junction which the Allies have been approaching through the wreckage, and German mortars and artillery outside the town were putting heavy fire onto Allied sappers working with great difficulty to clear a path for their tanks.

Rain has filled the bomb craters with water and Allied engineers had to construct a 70-foot bridge across one of them. In fact, the Allied air bombardment and sustained artillery fire which followed it raised for the benefit of the Germans a series of tank traps which they are exploiting to the full, while they are building up their forces in the next positions the Allies will have to attack after the Nazis have been eliminated from Cassino.

Since Cassino first was threatened by the Allied advance, which here has amounted to about 10 miles in three months the Germans have had valuable time to strengthen the successive lines they intend to fall back upon in defense of Rome from this quarter.

So the reduction of Cassino must properly be regarded as an event of only local significance—the first episode of its kind in what may have to be a series of similar heavy blows from the air.

The successful Nazi resistance in Italy is being used as a morale builder in Germany in connection with the invasion menace and as a propaganda aid in German-occupied Italy.

Reports from the latter region show that the Germans with Fascist assistance are making the greatest possible use of Italian resources and fighting services.

Rome Radio says Italian Army formations have been sent to the front "amid scenes of enthusiasm" and Italian airmen have been encountered by the Allies in the skies. To that extent time has been on the Germans' side in Italy, while they prepare for the far greater battles to come.

Italian Role Minimized

But Italian activities are the least of the Allies' troubles, and it is unthinkable that the Germans are entrusting any important part of their plans to the Fascists.

The Luftwaffe is not among the Allies major troubles, either, taking the Italian situation as a whole. The Allies can have conclusive air superiority now anywhere they choose to impose it in this zone. There was complete absence of German fighter intervention while Cassino was being hammered to pieces.

It is almost a case of the German Army against the combined Allied land, sea, and air forces. It has done a remarkable job of profiting to the utmost by terrain and weather advantages. But the latter of these factors promises to assist the defenders less from now on.

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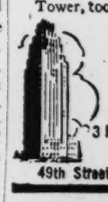
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French Empire Seems Headed Toward Overseas Federation

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The French Empire is changing its basic form.

Unless all signs are wrong, France Overseas is designed to become a federation of autonomous states similar in pattern to both the British Empire and the United States.

In all probability the groundwork for an almost revolutionary change in French colonization methods was laid down at the recent Empire Conference at Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa. This meeting was presided over by René Pleven, Commissioner for Colonies, in the French National Committee of Liberation, and 18 governor generals and governors of the French African colonies, as well as representatives of the Algiers Consultative Assembly assisted at the meeting.

French policy toward the native peoples of the Empire was one of the outstanding subjects of the conference. Brazzaville marks France's ultimate break with the policy of "assimilation" of the natives which separated an educated native upper class from their "backward" fellow countrymen, integrating the colored "élite" within the French community. Although an important number of colored Frenchmen, such as Governor General Felix Eboué, Honorary Chairman of the conference, reached the highest posts in the French hierarchy, although the "assimilated" élite helped to keep the natives loyal during the French collapse, "assimilation" as a whole has not been a success.

Framework Destroyed

Too many "educated" natives became mere caricatures of their European prototypes. Moreover, the "assimilation" policy, though never completely applied, destroyed the framework of the traditional native society.

The natives themselves are divided on this question, many of them prefering to become Frenchmen rather than to administer their own countrymen, but the trend of French colonial opinion goes definitely toward establishment of native self-government and toward the formation of African nations which shall become full members of a future federated French Empire. The French, too, have now accepted the slogan "Africa for the Africans" which was adopted some time ago by the British colonial administration. But while the British are moving slowly toward structural changes within their Empire, the French have shown that they prefer a more radical transformation. It is characteristic of the progressive mood of the conference that the members decided unanimously to send a commission to Russia to study Russian methods of mass education and to local self-government for backward peoples.

The French are anxious to adapt their colonial methods to changed conditions not only because they see that the African peoples have developed rapidly in recent years but also because they feel that without whole-hearted devotion on the part of the subject peoples to France the French Empire is likely to disintegrate after the war.

Weakened France will have neither the men nor the means to administer the vast Empire and to foster its economic development if it is not supported by its native subjects. Relations between the mother country and the colonies must be established on a truly democratic basis, the conference decided the colonies participating in the administration of the Empire. The definitive form of colonial representation has not been decided on but three blueprints have been discussed.

Details of Program

These are:

1. Representation in the French Metropolitan Parliament for the colonies.

2. Formation of a separate colonial assembly which will be consulted on all questions concerning the Empire.

3. Establishment of a Federal Parliament which will consist of representatives of the mother country as well as of the colonies and will deliberate on all problems of a federal character.

No less important than the change in the native policy and the proposed administrative reform are decisions on future economic and social policy. While the political administration within the French Empire will be decentralized, leaving room for local self-government, the assembly at Brazzaville was in favor of establishing closer economic ties between the individual colonies.

Although the French colonies will remain mainly the producers of colonial goods and other raw materials, a moderate trend toward industrialization, especially toward building of factories transforming colonial products, will be fostered by the French administration. However, the French will do everything possible to avoid the degeneration of the native population into an industrial proletariat. The example of South Africa and other African mining centers is a warning.

Natives As Equals

France's new colonial policy will change the position of the European colonists in the territories. They will have to consider more and more the natives as their equals in political and social life. However, the rise of the natives to become masters of their own destinies depends on the educational facilities which are put at their dispisal.

The new French colonial charter foresees the organization of a colonial university, which will have to educate the cadres for the native administration, as well as of several professional high schools which will aim at building up a native professional class. At the same time, the development of trade unions among native workers will be sponsored and a colonial labor inspectorate will attempt to improve working conditions in the colonies. The British already have made successful experiments by appointing British Trade Union leaders to become labor inspectors in colonies.

French abandonment of the policy of "assimilation" and the trend toward native self-government makes the French colonial system approach that of the British. The administrative decentralization of French Africa will facilitate a reorganization of Africa as a whole which is a prerequisite to any rapid development of the Dark Continent. Regional economic units overlapping the frontiers of the national colonies are one of the means by which the living standard and cultural level of the backward populations can be raised.

Drive Toward Dniester

By a Staff Artist

Russians Threaten Black Sea Port of Odessa

Arrows indicate points at which Russian forces are pressing hard upon the Germans toward the Dniester and, in the south, toward the port of Odessa. Black line shows present location of battle front.

New Lakes Spatter South As War Projects Unfold

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Vast new national playgrounds are being developed in the South, many of them, curiously, as a result of war projects.

Already they are serving thousands of war workers and military personnel who are on leave.

Stretches of shimmering lakes have sprung up among green mountains and in twisting valleys where a few years ago landlubbers would never have dreamed of seeing cabin cruisers skimming over the surface.

The construction of warpower dams has naturally meant the forming of such lakes. Some of these dams are on the tributaries of the Tennessee River, including the Holston, the French Broad, the Clinch, the Hiwassee, the Little Tennessee and the Ocoee Rivers. Others are along the Tennessee River itself, like stepping stones to the Ohio River. All the dams have their part, too, in flood control and navigation.

9,000 Miles of Shoreland

Some idea of the extent of these lakes can be had by comparisons. There are about 9,000 miles of shoreline around these lakes—a distance twice as great as the shoreline around the Great Lakes of the North and as great as the Pacific and Gulf Coasts combined.

Around many of the lakes are protective strips, where soil conservation and reforestation get attention in order to prevent silt washing into the reservoirs. These strips also serve for parks, fishing camps, boat docks, cabin sites, and swimming areas.

Already there are 19 public parks on lands of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Five had been developed by the Authority with the help of the National Park Service and others. The remainder are being developed by state, county, or municipal agencies.

Thousands of Private Boats

There are more than 40 camps and boat docks operated by private citizens on shorelands licensed from the Authority. Private boats exceed 6,000.

In one year about 1,200,000 individual trips were made on Pickwick, Wilson, Wheeler, and Guntersville Lakes. Nearly 115,000 trips were made on Norris Lakes in four summer months.

James P. Pope, a former United States Senator from Idaho and now one of the directors of TVA, sees great recreational possibilities.

"It is certain that after the war tens of millions of dollars every year will be spent in this area by the tourists," he says.

G. I.'s Impact on British Life Check to Overdose of 'Unity'

Continued from Page 1

ances, there is a skit in which two American officers in Britain are discussing the stiffness and formality of the British opposite numbers. But they decide to defer to native custom.

Meanwhile, two British officers are similarly debating American informality. The two parties meet with the Americans assuming a stiff saluting approach only to be greeted by a hearty back-slapping response from the British.

In "While the Sun Shines" at the Globe Theater, the hero, an American lieutenant ransacks the wardrobe of an English Earl but to his amazement emerges in a uniform of an ordinary Able Seaman which, incidentally, is commonplace in England today when retired Generals and Admirals serve as privates in the Home Guard and as one-stripe ARP personnel.

Many old prejudices are being broken down as the British and Americans, side by side, enjoy theatrical parodies or magazine jokes about each other. A common language makes this possible. And even in language variations there is probably more cause for humor than confusion or annoyance.

Unusual Incidents

British telephone operator's way of telling a caller that he is connected is to say "you're through." But to American ears this sounded like an unhappy start to a phone conversation. The British post office has now tackled the phone problem officially and has sent guidance reports and even visiting experts to enlighten American units on British phone practices.

The extent of the American "invasion" is the increasing wonder and source of jokes to the British people. Today's issue of the sedate humorous weekly, Punch, prints the following item: "America and Britain have similar predominating features, says a recently arrived American soldier. Apart from Americans, he means."

Britons enjoy the story that American soldiers think British weather is so wet that only the barrage balloons keep these islands from sinking. And they like the story about the recent arrival here of Capt. Strut Stanley of the United States Army, grandson of the famous Stanley who found Dr. Livingstone in the African jungle. Captain Stanley is reported as saying his grandfather had an easy job compared with trying to find an apartment in London today.

Polish Army Corps In Russia Raised To Status of Army

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP)—The Polish army corps in the Soviet Union has been elevated to the status of a Polish army.

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin celebrated the event with a dinner at the Kremlin in an atmosphere "of Polish-Soviet friendship and comradery" with Polish Lieut. Gen. Zigmund Berling as guest of honor.

Wanda Vassilevskaya, head of the Union of Polish Patriots and wife of Alexander Korneichuk, Ukraine Foreign Commissar, was not present because of illness, but the Union was represented by A. V. Vitos.

Polish Maj. Gens. K. K. Sverchevski, B. I. Poltorzhinski, B. A. Kanevioz, V. M. Bevziuk and A. F. Sevicsy were present along with numerous colonels and lieutenant colonels.

Soviet guests included Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, and a number of commissars and marshals.

How GI's Boost Civilian Morale Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 17—Keeping up civilian morale is an important Army function. The shoe on the other foot arrangement takes place in out of the way stations of the world where civilians are employed on Army jobs.

Just how the GI morale boosting for civilians works was related by Sergeant Harvey A. Artz, of Lititz, Pa., just back after two years at a Caribbean Air Base, where he served as assistant to the Chaplain.

"One of the things we did when we got to the lonely base was to install religious services for all faiths, organize both a technical and regular library, and open a welfare department. Morale boomed and the result was quicker and more efficient work on the airfield by the civilian employees."

Huge Stratoliner Awaits War's End

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 17 (AP)—Plans for postwar construction of a 72-ton commercial stratoliner, capable of carrying 86 passengers as a day plane and 76 as a sleeper, with such luxurious accommodations as buffet and lounge, were announced yesterday by Douglas Aircraft Company.

Powered by four radial engines, the sky giant will have a wing spread of 173 feet, a fuselage length of 123 feet and a height over-all of nearly 44 feet, the announcement said.

Designed primarily for future transoceanic air lanes, the craft will be so streamlined, the announcement said, that instead of the usual pilot inclosure foreward, it will have two "orbs" or "bug eyes" set into the curve of the nose section, one each for pilot and co-pilot. The plane now is in the mock-up stage.

Finns Warned To Keep Door Of Peace Open

Continued from Page 1

The Finns were told they faced the most momentous decisions in the immediate future—retention of the sovereignty of Finland through an acceptance of terms or the horrors of total war and a dictated settlement.

Dim Light on Situation

The broadcast also touched upon one of the strongest factors for the present failure when it said: "No Finnish paper has ever been allowed to tell the full story of the months preceding German aggression on Russia."

Some observers who know Finland may be inclined to interpret the situation as due to Finnish stubbornness, as being in line with the well-known saying about that people's reaction to Russian influence during the years of Russian occupation: "Just this much they got out of me: What an ax gets from a stone, a borer from a rock, a stump from slippery ice."

But the influences of censorship and ignorance are responsible for much. Support for the BBC view is found in a Swedish paper. Daens Nyheter on March 14 declared, "The more one hears about the Finnish Government's desire for agreement with the Russians the more curious appears the policy of Finnish censorship.

"Newspapers that advocate peace find it more difficult than ever to get their views before the public because of censorship. On the other hand papers advocating a policy of breaking off negotiations with Moscow were given practically a free hand."

The rejection of terms is attributed to internal politics, vehement opposition aided by censorship and propaganda policy which have kept people uninformed regarding developments abroad, especially of Anglo-American opinion.

Meanwhile, the eager hopefulness with which the world's press greeted reports that Prince Barbu Stirbey was carrying Rumania's armistice terms to Cairo abated considerably when greater stress was laid here upon the difficulties of Rumania's coming out of the war. The Reich's interest in Rumanian oil was particularly stressed and it was not expected that the Germans will yield their positions there without sacrifice.

It is held by some that since there are fewer German troops there than in Finland it is an easier problem for Rumania to ignore these facts.

But the Germans can quickly transfer troops from over the Bulgarian frontier—they might even persuade Bulgarian Chauvinists that by dispatching Bulgar troops they could seize Northern Doburdja—and, more important, the retreating German armies from South Russia will soon occupy the northern provinces of Rumania.

But the basic fact is that the last word in any such peace discussions rests with the Soviet Union whose military forces are now approaching the frontiers of Rumania proper. To them Prince Stirbey as representative of Rumania's large landowners hardly appears a suitable person with whom the Russians are prepared to negotiate.

On the other hand, the Russians have shown themselves "realists" in foreign policy, disregarding some ideological considerations which the Western democracies hitherto assumed a Communist republic held dear.

An outstanding recent illustration is, of course, Russia's full diplomatic recognition of the Italian Government of Premier Marshal Badoglio, even before Britain and the United States had taken such a far-reaching step.

Along with these facts must also be remembered that Russia's realism has expressed itself hitherto in a much more careful policy where its immediate interests are concerned, that is in countries bordering on itself rather than in countries further removed where its interests can be said to be of a more general nature.

'I Shall Return'—MacArthur

CANBERRA, Australia, March 17 (AP)—"I shall return to the Philippines," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today, repeating the pledge he made when he landed in Australia two years ago from embattled Corregidor.

At a dinner commemorating his second anniversary as Supreme Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific, General MacArthur said:

"Nothing is more certain than our ultimate reconquest and liberation from the enemy of those and adjacent islands. One of the greatest offensives of the war will at the appropriate time be launched for that purpose.

"With God's help, it should be decisive not only of redemption but of Japanese isolation from her southern conquests and of Chinese restoration of Pacific Ocean communications.

The dinner followed ceremonies in which General MacArthur was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Bath. Thanking Australia's Governor General Lord Gowrie, who decorated him, General MacArthur said:

"I regard this high award as a symbol of the magnificent valor of the soldiers whom it was my signal honor to command in the vital Papuan campaign. I shall wear it in their honor."

Prime Minister John Curtin praising the General's leadership said General MacArthur's responsibility as Commander- in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific is shared with other Allied commanders throughout the world.

"I express to you the gratitude of the people of Australia for your inspiring leadership and example," the Prime Minister said.

General MacArthur attended the state dinner dressed in a suntan uniform somewhat resembling Prime Minister Churchill's siren suit. The General wore no decorations or insignia of his rank.

Earlier, Prime Minister Curtin said in an interview that he would discuss with General MacArthur matters he intended raising at a conference of Prime Ministers in London.

Nazis Say Seizure Of French Patriots Due to Auto Plate

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy Radio, elaborating on its report of the seizure of the leaders of France's Underground army, said March 16 an automobile license plate provided the clue that led to their arrest.

French sources here, however, discounted the whole story as a "likely fishing expedition."

Joseph Darnand's Vichy Security Police questioned 60,000 people in vain before a policeman noted the license of an automobile used in a raid, the radio said.

"This permitted the tracing of the vehcile to a garage in Lyons, which was found to be heavily defended with barrels of machine guns protruding from all windows," the radiocast added.

It said arrests were made after a gun battle and that "this first success led to the tracking down of two further armed bands." M. Darnand personally took command of the search, the radio said, and a small apartment was found which "served as a headquarters of the terrorists."

"From captured documents, it has now been possible to ascertain that all terrorists activities and movements obeyed the provisions of one master plan. Two Jews are the main leaders," the radio declared.

Philippe Henriot, Vichy Propaganda Minister, March 15 announced in a broadcast the arrest of "the entire general staff of the French resistance army."

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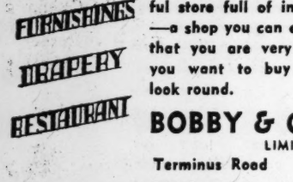

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Lamya Sarmast Has Good Reason To Cherish American Freedom

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Try and keep Lamya Sarmast talking about her native Iran and you find yourself right back, every few sentences, to the subject of American democracy. She is an earnest advocate of it. So would every native American be if he could look at it through her eyes. Dark, glowing eyes, once accustomed to view the world from behind an all-enveloping Mohammedan veil.

Faint reminder of that hampering garment was the gossamer wisp of trimming on the smart black hat which crowned her dark head and regular features the day we lunched together in a Boston railroad station. She was en route to another city to lecture about her homeland, which has lately come to be known as host to Allied leaders meeting in Teheran.

To sit there in a restaurant crowded with both men and women was a right any American woman would take for granted and rarely give a second thought to. But to Mrs. Sarmast, even after 10 years of living in the United States, it was a privilege worth cherishing. Reared within the four walls of an ancestral garden, never setting foot outside their high barriers without the protection of a long black veil and a servant escort, she knows how to appreciate the freedom to which American women have so long been accustomed.

Unrest Long Felt

Like many of her friends, she rebelled against the veil for years before the wearing of it was abolished on Jan. 8, 1936, a date now celebrated as emancipation day by Persian women. She was among those who used to wear European clothes under their veils. Mrs. Sarmast describes this oppressive restriction imposed by the Mohammedan religion as "the greatest evil of Persia, which had to be removed if the country was to progress."

She remembers how awkward she felt, however, when she finally took it off for good as she and her husband crossed the Iranian border on their way to America three days after they were married. She didn't know what to do with her hands! From childhood they had been inconspicuously employed to hold her veil beneath her chin.

Even in the house, Persian women wore veils in the presence of male members of the family, male servants, or male tutors. To be sure, these house veils were of sheerer materials than the street veil, but they required the same manipulation of the hands. Only the peasants among whom the influence of Islam was not strong had never worn the veil, according to Mrs. Sarmast.

Hands in the Way

No wonder that when the day of emancipation came Persian women needed an Emily Post to tell them what to do with their hands now suddenly exposed to public view. Newspapers did run articles on the subject.

Mrs. Sarmast's marriage, which removed her veil by taking her out of the country, was in itself a departure from tradition, for it was not the usual family-arranged affair. Mr. Sarmast, an interior decorator in New York, had returned to Iran to find a wife among his countrywomen. Friends told him Lamya should fit into his western way of thinking. It seems she was known to have refused the husband of her family's choosing, because she had wanted to continue her schooling.

Although her family was familiar with European customs and her father sympathized with her desire to finish her education, still it was hard for him to give up the tradition of early, family-arranged marriages, and the usual match-making was well under way when Lamya announced to her aunt that she would say "No" instead of "Yes" when the bridegroom of her father's choosing should ask the crucial question. Customarily, a Persian bride never saw her husband until after the marriage ceremony.

Recognizing her determination (stubbornness he called it), her father finally gave in for the sake of protecting the family's reputation. It was sometime later that she was wed to Mr. Sarmast.

The Koran allows marriage at the age of nine, and because it also holds parents responsible for the sins of their daughters after they are 12, most Persian girls, prior to 1936, were married before they were 12, according to Mrs. Sarmast. Indeed, they were considered old maids at 14.

She had plenty of friends who also objected to these marriages. But what could they do? They had nowhere to go, for they hardly knew anyone outside their own families. They gave vent to their feelings in poetry. Reams of it, laughs Mrs. Sarmast—accusations that men were trying to hold women down, pleas for the removal of the veil, pointed references to Zoroastrian times when women were revered in Iran.

Take Note of Progress

Between 1926 and 1936 a few women's clubs were established and reports on women's progress in other countries were discussed at the meetings. Iranian women were beginning to taste freedom intellectually, Mrs. Sarmast explains. The advent of radios and foreign books increased their restlessness, and wherever the influence of the French and American missionary schools was felt, there was greater agitation for the removal of the veil.

Probably few American soldiers walking the streets of Teheran today have any idea of the change that has taken place in the lives of Persian women in eight brief years. Their ranks now include teachers, dentists, aviators, even a lawyer. The latter recently graduated from the national university with high honors. Yes, says Mrs. Sarmast, Iranian women have come a long way from the walled confines of their jasmine-scented patios where they used to sit and talk and be waited on all day with neither movies nor magazines to break the monotony of their existence.

Full Impact of Freedom

Having left Persia before this emancipation, Mrs. Sarmast experienced the full impact of America's philosophy of freedom. She thinks she knows how a butterfly feels when it bursts from its cocoon. "Even the architecture has free lines" was her first exultant impression upon sighting the Manhattan skyline. And she has never ceased to thrill at the "wonderful lawns" which stretch from house to house in American suburbia—no barriers between.

Another phase of American life that continually impresses her is the companionship which exists in most families between young people and their parents. It presents such a contrast to her childhood home, where the women's quarters were separated from the men's and where children were grownups at 12 and 14.

"It will be a happy day for Persia when its children can have such a free and joyous life as your children have," she told me. She thinks, incidentally, that the record of American youth in this war is ample proof of the democratic virtue of recognizing them as individuals from youngsterhood.

Now an American citizen, Mrs. Sarmast is glad to be serving Uncle Sam—but her job is a military secret. At the same time she hopes she is contributing to a better understanding between her old and her new homelands by lecturing occasionally about the former. Her first lecture was an informal talk before a group of fellow students at Columbia University. She is eager for Americans to know Persia not merely as the fabled land of Arabian Nights and Omar Khayyam, of rose gardens and priceless rugs, but as a virile, modern nation preparing to play its part in a free world.

Lamya Sarmast (above) in the picturesque but hampering dress of her native Iran; (below) with the smart coiffure of an American woman. Until 10 years ago she had always looked out from behind a veil. After that she learned the joy of American freedom.

Britain Scraps Marriage Ban For Teachers

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Women school teachers in Britain are no longer to be dismissed if they marry, the House of Commons has ruled in discussions on the new education bill before Parliament.

This ends the ineqality between men and women teachers for the removal of which educators and others had long agitated. In fact, a bachelor Parliamentarian, Hamilton Kerr, who proposed it, remarked how his stock had improved since his name had appeared above the amendment. Styling himself a "soured and seared bachelor," he said he felt "something like an autumn crocus blooming in the sunshine of feminine favor."

Wartime Necessity

Yet, though the ruling gave a special satisfaction to women as a sign of justice and equality, it must be admitted that it went through on a wave of masculine support dictated by logic and the stern necessity of securing teachers for postwar education reforms.

If Britain is going to maintain her position after the war, Hamilton Kerr said, "we must concentrate on quality in education as well as in industry and commerce." It was proposed to raise the age for leaving school to 15 and subsequently to 16, and was decided that it was to the interest of children to have experienced teachers. If, in addition, classes were reduced to 30, many thousands of extra teachers would be needed.

Many young women today were hesitating to enter the teaching profession owing to being obliged to resign on marriage, said Mrs. Cazalet Keir. It was bad for girls in schools to think that teaching was a celibate profession, she added.

Married Men Still Teach

When a man teacher got married there was no suggestion that he must resign in order to look after his wife and home, observed Communist William Gallagher amid laughter from the Commons. The present attitude was wrong, he held.

Tribute was paid to work done by married women teachers during the war by President of the Board of Education R. A. Butler. Presently, he explained the decision as to whether or not to dismiss women teachers on marriage was a matter of local choice, but the time had to come when the matter should be approached nationally. He undertook to introduce at a later stage of the bill an amendment providing there should not be dismissal solely on the ground of marriage.

The Manchester and the London County Councils are the two large education authorities which have already exercised the right to retain the services of married women teachers. In fact, London County Council now employs 3,000 women teachers who are married.

'Square Pegs' Lose Rattle When Put in Proper Niche

War workers and employers who have produced unprecedented amounts of fighting equipment are vitally interested in sustained employment in peacetime. Following is one of a series of articles showing what workers and employers think can be done for more efficient production not only for peace but for the final stages of the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES—Factory management always has taken care to keep machinery in good repair. Today, increasing consideration is being given the reconditioning of workers.

The "home body" of yesterday who never went beyond grammar school can, by adroit teaching, become the fastest, most accurate handler of micrometer or gauge. Furthermore, abstract tests may never disclose such potential talent, while the pressure of emergency is capable of bringing it into full flower.

In many plants, elaborate aptitude and intelligence-testing devices are being shoved aside for the duration. Some supervisors are frankly wondering whether they ever really justified the time and expense they consumed.

Everywhere, square pegs are being taken out of round holes, and pegs "just rattling around" are quickly settling into enthusiastic, productive assets.

But perhaps the greatest blessing to come out of this is the breaking down of prejudice.

One of the outstanding prejudices was that directed against women invading such strictly masculine domains as machine and tool shops.

For a long time, the general foreman of a certain large airplane propeller-shaft plant was firmly against women, especially middle-aged women. He claimed they were too troublesome and "unrealistic" about shop practices. He found their demands irritating.

One day something happened to change his view. A woman with no skill to recommend her was being turned down by one foreman after another in favor of more youthful women. She finally came to one foreman who remembered her as the wife of the meat man whom he patronized because the little shop was always so clean "you could eat off the floor."

On the strength of this pleasant memory he decided to take a chance.

Her first view of the surface grinding machine on which she was to work was not very encouraging. The foreman showed her a micrometer caliper and began to explain it.

"I'll never learn that five-thousandth business," she said. "I'd better go home."

"You'll learn, little by little, step by step," the foreman said. His reassuring manner, especially his patience and kindness, won. One day, in a remarkably short time, she found herself an "operator"—on her own.

The general foreman, watching the experiment, was at first skeptical. A few weeks later he marched into the personnel department and said:

"Send me 50 more like her. She has speed, she's conscientious, willing, co-operative, never absent. The best man I have!"

Today he is heard to say, with pardonable smugness: "I laugh at foremen who pick out women only because they are young or have factory experience or look nice."

One shrewd personnel director is justly proud of what he calls his "salvage" record.

A woman well advanced in years, who had been forced to give up her parking lot and gas station business because of rationing, was reported as being restless and difficult, though a fine worker. The personnel director recommended that she learn to run a number of machines, filling in for absentees.

The change proved gratifying. Formerly, this woman had been considered bossy and critical. Now, known as "our utility man," she found satisfaction in "helping out." The trouble maker became the trouble fixer.

An extremely troublesome union agitator was assigned to analyzing applicants for suitability to jobs and made a brilliant success.

"The boy found himself," the personnel manager said. "All he needed was the right kind of responsibility. He's in the Air Force now. I sent him a telegram when he got his wings. He wrote to me like he would to his own father. When he comes back I'm putting him in charge of our rehabilitation program."

The task of those entrusted with building up enthusiasm, however, is not, in general, an easy one. Too often, personnel supervisors must stand helplessly by, when after imbuing a bewildered new worker with hope and confidence, they see someone in "authority" nearly undo the good work with a thoughtless remark.

One plant manager's indifference to human factors is reflected in apathy and indifference. He cannot understand the "inconsistency" of workers who will go over the top in a War Bond drive rally yet 15 minutes later will stage a walkout.

One day in a large plant the mechanism which pumps oil to the machines gave way, crashing to the floor. The company engineers predicted it would take weeks to replace the damaged parts.

A sweeper stopped to look at the wreck and tugged timidly at an engineer's sleeve. The engineer shook him off impatiently.

"Let's see what he wants," another engineer said.

"I can help you fix it," said the sweeper.

They decided to let him try. In 36 hours the apparatus resumed operation. The sweeper's uncluttered view had glimpsed the simple solution.

"The great tragedy in industry is that so few people use all their abilities," declares A. L. Kress, Chief Engineer for the United States Rubber Company. "You will be constantly amazed at the resourcefulness and ingenuity people show when they feel some share in the responsibility for results."

This is precisely the message conscientious personnel supervisors are trying to get across to management.

Michigan Legislation Aids Drive on Child Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—In a series of moves begun early last fall, Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan brought to a climax by his signature recently a number of bills designed to provide Michigan communities with all possible State support in the much-needed attempt to reduce juvenile delinquency.

"While we do not expect to meet the problems of juvenile delinquency merely by passing legislation," the Governor explained to a 23-member legislative survey committee appointed in November, "we believe that there are certain phases that can be met only on a state level or by concerted action."

The legislative survey group, termed by Governor Kelly the hardest working committee he ever had seen, was assigned the task of preparing bills for the protection of youth in Michigan. It was composed of probate judges, heads of State departments, educators, representatives of the Michigan Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, the Municipal League, the Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the Federation of Women's Clubs, and it took hold of its assignment with such wholehearted interest that by the time the special session of the state Legislature convened in January, 15 bills were ready for presentation. Thirteen of them were passed. This was not accomplished without considerable personal support of the Governor and active work on the part of several of the state organizations.

Credit Side

On the credit side was the revision of the Juvenile Code, which places financial and legal responsibility upon the parent for difficulties in which the child becomes involved.

Another forward step is the provision of $200,000, matched by local funds, for the "beginning" of a visiting-teacher program. State supervision will be given by the Department of Public Instruction.

Licensing of boarding houses was written into the State laws. A permissive act was passed allowing counties to appropriate funds for private institutions providing care for children. The laws governing the Boys' Vocational School and the Girls' Training School (whose students are committed to them by the courts) were rewritten, placing them under the Juvenile Institute Commission instead of under the Corrections Commission.

School districts were given authority to establish preprimary nursery schools, and school attendance was made compulsory until 16 wherever it is possible to reach a public high school by free transportation. A new practice, already tried out with satisfactory results, was legalized in which parents can be required to meet with school and other authorities, after ordinary attempts to reach the parents have failed, in cases of school failure or when there is evidence of truancy or antisocial behavior.

Education Bill

Not part of the program recommended by the committee, but with great possible bearing on the situation, is an "adult education" bill calling for a state-wide program in selected fields. There was also a separate appropriation to be used in adapting a former National Youth Administration camp at Cassidy Lake for vocational training for wayward minors committed to the care of the State Correction Department—a direct attempt by the State to provide citizenship rehabilitation.

Preceding the work of the legislative survey committee was a study made by State law-enforcement and educational agencies at Governor Kelly's request to determine the problem and its needs. This was followed by the appointment of the small Youth Guidance "Committee of 11," still functioning, acting in an advisory capacity to the Governor. Under their direction a study was made in detail of 14 representative counties to learn what was happening to Michigan's children in wartime.

In addition, Youth Guidance committees were set up in most counties, with a judge of probate court in each acting as temporary chairman. These committees include all public and private agencies dealing with children and youth, civic organizations interested in children's welfare, and are an attempt to develop on the local level programs best fitted to the specific situation. It was Governor Kelly's hope that state legislation would support such local work. More than 70 counties of Michigan's 83 now are organized.

A Jolly Variety of Pancakes

By Hope Gaul
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a main dish or even a dessert at luncheon or supper, these still chilly days and nights, what could taste better than pancakes? And these needn't be plain, either, for there are several ways of making pancakes that are "different" yet not difficult to achieve. Moreover, pancakes are easy on the ration book and will help to use up those surplus eggs with which the market promises to be surfeited, according to the War Food Administration Board, for some months ahead. So, let's make pancakes!

Potato Pancakes

1½ pounds potatoes
½ pint or slightly over of milk
2 eggs
2 tablespoons shortening
Cinnamon
Sugar

Boil the potatoes, rub them through a sieve into a bowl and mix with the milk, the yolk of the egg, grated cinnamon and sugar to taste. Add stiffly beaten egg white. Beat the mixture into a light batter and cook on not too hot griddle. Sugar may be omitted and the pancakes served with grated cheese.

Danish Pancakes With Pork

2 eggs
1 tablespoon of flour
4 to 5 tablespoons milk
Salt
4 thin slices of pork
Chopped chives

Brown pork in hot fat; when done, pour fat from pan, leaving only the residue of grease. Make pancake batter, pour all of it into hot, greased pan to form one pancake. When almost done, lay slices of pork on top, sprinkle with chopped chives and serve very hot.

Russian Pancakes—Bleeni

½ pound of buckwheat flour
1 pint milk
¼ cup shortening
½ ounce yeast
1 egg
Salt

Dissolve yeast in ¼ pint of warm milk and make a dough with a little of the flour. Allow to stand in a warm place for about 2 hours. Then add remainder of flour, yolk of egg, salt and remaining warm milk. Mix well but do not allow mixture to become thick. Add stiffly beaten white of egg and let stand about ½ hour. Use small frying pan in cooking these pancakes, letting each cake fill the pan. In Russia, these are served with caviar or sour cream.

Hungarian Cabbage Pancakes

Thin pancake batter
3 to 4 tablespoons finely shredded cabbage
Small amount leftover chopped ham

Add shredded cabbage to batter and fry lightly in a little fat in small frying pan. Lay on top of each cake, when almost done, small amount of chopped ham. Fold and allow to finish cooking.

Dessert Pancakes à la Russe

½ pint milk
¾ pound flour
½ ounce yeast
½ tablespoon melted shortening
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon sugar

Make a dough with the flour, warm milk, yeast and set in warm place to rise. When it has risen, work well, add the eggs, salt and sugar and allow to stand until it has risen some more. When ready, proceed as in making Bleeni pancakes, using small pan. Let cakes brown on both sides and serve with sugar, jam or syrup.

Pad Your Hangers

Don't throw away your old hose even though the Government doesn't need them anymore. Use them to pad clothes hangers. Many wartime hangers are made of rough wire or unshapely cardboard. Make them safe for your clothes by wrapping one or two stockings around the ends. A few stitches with a needle and coarse thread will hold the hose securely in place.

Conservation Note

Are the rubberless garters on your wartime girdle playing havoc with precious hose? You can preserve them by rubber tipping your garters. Two ordinary elastic bands will do the trick. Cut them in half and use one part for each of the four garters. A Boy Scout granny knot will hold the elastic secure through wear and sudsings.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

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Lifting of Ban On Lend-Lease Export Is Hit

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Lawmakers in both Houses of Congress looked askance today at current diplomatic discussions pointed toward relaxing Great Britain's three-year-old commitment to refrain from exporting materials similar to those received under Lend-Lease from the United States.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada declared it would be "a complete violation of the spirit of Lend-Lease" to abrogate the pledge tendered by Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Minister; and Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said:

"I will not stand for relaxing that pledge and neither will the Congress."

It became known yesterday that preliminary negotiations are under way to modify the agreement in order to permit Great Britain to resume limited export of commercial goods she has been unable to furnish because of the war. Under the agreement, which is not part of the Lend-Lease Law, Britain promised not to export Lend-Lease materials received from the United States and not to substitute Lend-Lease supplies for British materials and use the latter for commercial export purposes.

The question of relaxing the agreement arose after this country began receiving raw materials from Britain in reverse Lend-Lease.

Senator McCarran declared American goods should have the privilege of reaching world markets "without passing through British hands." Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana likewise expressed strong opposition to relaxing the pledge now.

"While manufacturers in this country are being prevented from making civilian goods, we should not permit countries which are receiving Lend-Lease goods to take away the markets of our own people," Senator Wheeler said.

Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine observed it would be difficult for the American people to understand allowing goods made of American material to be sold in competition with merchandise manufactured in this country.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is slated to vote Tuesday on legislation extending Lend-Lease authority for another year.

A. A. U. Cagers

DENVER, Colo., March 17 (AP)—Forty-five teams from 17 states have declared their bids for the National A. A. U. basketball title to be decided in the week-long tourney starting in Denver Sunday.

Dow Chemical of Midland, Mich., and Phillips "66" of Bartlesville, Okla., are regarded as potentials to annex the cage title of titles.

Phillips "6" is defending champ.

Good Old Penny Turning Up Soon

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 17

A good penny always turns up.

The War Production Board has found the copper situation sufficiently improved to permit addition of enough virgin metal to restore the old copper-zinc ratio of 95 to 5.

Production currently is at a 150,000,000-a-month rate, with the year's output expected to equal if not exceed last year's billion-plus figure for the steel cent.

Lack of Labor Bars Test On Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP) The so-called "test tube" plan of the War Production Board for letting small plants in the Cleveland, Kansas City and Philadelphia regions resume civilian production by use of idle surplus materials has been laid aside for the present because of the manpower crisis, informed WPB officials said last night.

The prospect that actual losses will be felt in munitions as a result of stepped-up military demands for men, it was stated, makes it inadvisable to allow any pools of manpower, however small, to return to civilian goods production.

The plan was designed mainly to give an outlet to an accumulating mass of odds and ends of material left over from war plants and munitions cutbacks. Sharp limits were to have been set on the size of the plants permitted to re-enter civilian goods lines which are now prohibited. The plan was to have been tried in the three regions on an experimental basis before being extended to the country at large. It is possible that the idea may be revived if the labor situation improves, officials said.

Still War to Win

THORNWOOD, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Declaring there was no chance for resumption of civilian production on a broad scale until major war production war programs are reduced, Joseph H. Liston, special assistant to Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, said there is no prospect for such a reduction until the war in Europe is ended.

Mr. Liston told members of New York Lions Clubs: "In spite of our magnificent progress this is not the time to go back into civilian production of things which once were so common—automobiles, refrigerators, electric stoves. We still have a war to win."

War Veterans' Benefit Bill Rushed Ahead in Senate

Continued from Page 1

farm equipment by discharged service men and women. The loans would bear no interest the first year and only 3 per cent thereafter. No security would be required except for a lien covering the balance of the purchase price.

2. At least one year of school or college at Government expense or a "refresher" course of one year for those who served six months or more. Those who "satisfactorily" complete the first year may be allowed three additional years at approved educational institutions.

Tuition to be paid by the Government is limited to $500 for an ordinary school year. Then there is a $50-a-month "subsistence allowance" for those "in good standing," and an additional $25 for a veteran with a dependent or dependents.

Employment Service

3. Unemployment benefits or a weekly "readjustment allowance" up to 52 weeks during the first two years after discharge for those who cannot find suitable work. The weekly unemployment allowance would start at $15 for single veterans with no dependents. Five dollars additional would be allowed for one dependent, $8 for two dependents, and $10 for three or more dependents.

4. A special veterans' employment service to be set up in the United States Employment Service. Policy would be determined by a board of which the administrator of veterans' affairs is head. The service would provide "effective job counseling and employment-placement help" to assure veterans of "maximum job opportunity."

5. A $500,000,000 veterans' hospital-construction program.

Terms of the legislation also would forbid the discharge of any person from the services unless his discharge papers and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, were ready for delivery to him.

With the G. I. bill getting speedy Senate action, legislative aid for veterans still to be considered is limited to certain vocational-training proposals and a soldiers-bonus bill. There was a recent flurry of interest in the proposal to give discharged veterans up to $4,500 as their ultimate bonus pay.

But Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, in promising the G. I. bill the green light in the Senate, said it was quite probable that any bonus bill would have to wait the termination of the war. Until it is known how long the war will last, it is almost impossible to draw up a bonus measure based on service, he said.

G. O. P. Urged to Win Clear-Cut Victory

FORT COLLINS, Colo., March 17 (AP)—Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska asked the Republican Party to win the 1944 elections "by a knockout, not by default," because "the issue today involves a great deal more than simply saying 'No' to Roosevelt and then turning back to paths we once found pleasant and safe."

"To the victor this year," he said in an address to the Colorado Young Republican League convention, "will fall, not the spoils, but the herculean responsibility of guiding the steps of a troubled nation through the most critical period in our great history."

Asserting he was convinced President Roosevelt and Congress "no longer can work together in harmony for the good of the nation," the Republican Governor said "there is a growing danger that the coming campaign will degenerate into a 'Roosevelt versus Congress' battle" in which "such real issues as speedy victory, full and rapid re-employment and whole-hearted co-operation for the benefit of an enduring peace" would be thrust aside.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Halifax Lauds French Valor In Pressing Toward Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Admiration for the French Committee of National Liberation and a tribute to the Maquis was voiced here last night by Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States.

At the same time Lord Halifax expressed "profound faith in the revival of France," adding that "she will emerge from her sufferings of the last 3½ years with renewed vigor and vitality."

The British Ambassador spoke before a group observing the second anniversary of the founding of the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, a school organized by refugee French and Belgian scholars at the New School for Social Research here.

The Committee of National Liberation and the Consultive Assembly were described by the British Envoy as a remarkable symposium of French opinion debating the way in which free and democratic institutions may be restored to France.

All In Move Except Vichy

"Pending the possibility of an election which will show the wishes of the whole French people," he added, "the Committee and the Assembly under the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle are a sincere attempt to insure a representation, geographical and political, as complete as may be, of all France and the French Empire."

He recalled that the Algiers group represents every section of French opinion "except one, the so-called Government of Vichy, and by now it is hardly necessary to draw the veil of pretense from that hollow sham."

"Free men everywhere," Lord Halifax said, "watch with sympathy and interest while they—the Committee and the Assembly—debate the processes by which free and democratic institutions may be restored to France."

There is another army of men and women who have refused to make peace with the invader, he added, the Maquis, or French Guerrillas, whose forces are the numerical equivalent of a considerable number of divisions. They are now in open revolt against the German forces occupying France.

"Cold Courage" Shown

"It is no secret that with a cold courage beyond all praise men and women in towns and villages all over France where discovery may mean instant death, are working for the liberation of their country. Our thoughts and our prayers go out to them in their days of sacrifice and trial," he said.

Lord Halifax voiced the opinion that the promise of France's future lies in this type of men and women, inside and outside of France.

"We have profound faith in the revival of France," he said. "We believe that the sufferings of the last 3½ years will have the effect of purifying fire from which she will emerge with renewed vigor and vitality."

Draft Put Ahead of Arms To Meet Military Demands

Continued from Page 1

skilled workmen under 26 working in war plants will be called as soon as their places are filled.

Calls at White House

The manpower troubles plaguing such important war industries have been carried to the White House several times lately by Mr. McNutt and Mr. Nelson, who have urged him to issue a directive to Selective Service putting industry's manpower needs on an equal footing with those of the armed services. Their last visit was yesterday.

Production chiefs have estimated that there are 40,000 men under 26 who should not be drafted, because their leaving would mean a decrease in production. The steel men showed special concern about men who contribute minor, but important parts, to invasion boats and other war matériel that still has highest priorities.

Although Mr. Nelson has been given industry's side of the picture to the President, he was apparently reconciled to the new draft orders when he backed up General Hershey yesterday at the steel wage meeting, telling manufacturers that Army and Navy manpower needs must be met "if even it means losing production."

The manpower problem has reached a crisis in the last few weeks because military inductions have been lagging by about 100,000 a month and industry is also scraping the bottom of the barrel for workers.

Review of Deferments

Looking around for new sources of supply, military chiefs persuaded the President to issue on Feb. 26 an executive order calling on local draft boards to review all occupational deferments under 26. Taking the order to mean that they should terminate all occupational deferments possible, the boards "went wild" in taking essential men away from their work benches.

To encourage more discretion in the taking of key men, General Hershey this week ordered decisions on the drafting of essential men under 26 to pass through the hands of state directors.

Mr. McNutt has not announced whether he is satisfied with this compromise step. Under the Selective Service Law, local boards still have final discretion in determining which men shall be drafted.

There was talk at the steel meeting yesterday of setting up local committees to survey the needs of each industrial plant and make recommendations to local draft boards on which deferments seemed essential to production goals.

Ford Plant Behind Schedule As Aftermath of Labor Strife

DETROIT, March 17 (AP)—As aftereffects from recent work stoppages at the Ford Motor Company continued to mount, spokesmen for the Army Air Forces declared today that production of vital aircraft engines at the River Rouge plant's aircraft building had fallen behind schedule.

No specific reasons were given by the AAF for the decline, but a demonstration and unauthorized walkout a week ago and an automobile barricade at the plant gates earlier this week resulted in a total of 92 suspensions and discharges from the employ of the company.

Ford spokesmen announced the indefinite suspension of 22 additional employees last night, some of whom were accused of participating in the demonstration, in which a Company official was chased through the plant and equipment in the Labor Relations Office destroyed. Ten discharges and 60 suspensions previously had been disclosed.

President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with which the employees are affiliated, labeled "completely untrue" a company claim that the disciplinary action had been taken with union approval.

"Neither I nor any other international or local union officer has approved any of the discharges, suspensions or other disciplinary actions meted out by the Company either this week or last week," he asserted.

Charging that the Ford Company, through its news bureau, "consistently has misrepresented the position of the union," Mr. Thomas explained that U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials review all disciplinary action.

Special Rail Facilities Are Assured For Boys' and Girls' Summer Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—The children's camp field was brought into the wartime and postwar picture at the three-day conference of the American Camping Association here this week, with Dr. Hedley S. Dimock, Dean of Williams College and Co-ordinator of training for the United Service Organizations, offering a five-point program that would signal camp development "in a fast-changing world."

Meeting under auspices of the Association and of Camping World at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the conference heard reports of a booming 1944 enrollment with assurance of special rail transportation facilities before June 29 or after July 6.

Dr. Dimock, keynoting the session to a theme of fostering social responsibility in line with democratic ideals, declared that the time when camping could content itself with mere recreating had passed, and that objectives today and for the postwar era must be social education that would give children and youth a comprehension of the "physical rearrangement of the world" and of their citizen part on "what has become a tiny planet." He pictured children's camps as a community haven for the return to civil life of disabled servicemen.

The trends projected by Dr. Dimock, who is on leave of absence from Williams College, call for:

1. A "caravan" type of camping, perhaps utilizing jeeps released by the Army, as a means of meeting a more mobile conception of camping.

2. The best features of Civilian Conservation Corps program combined with work camps developed during war, as a means of making unnecessary military training for youth as part of the postwar program.

3. Correlation of community needs with camp planning, with social, welfare and educational trends a vital part of the camp program.

4. Attention of camps to families, and inter-racial groups, rather than with individual children as one way of enriching community life.

5. Preparation of children for future responsibility in the life of their community, with emphasis at present on helping children to regard returning disabled war veterans as normal human beings.

"It has taken the war to give an important place to work as a part of camp experience," Dr. Dimock told the audience of camp directors present to discuss the problems facing camps throughout the country this year, and urged the realization that 'we are becoming for tomorrow that which we do today.'"

Red Sox 100 Per Cent Under Contract

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If harmony means anything, the Red Sox have a jump on the rest of the American League.

As Manager Joe Cronin put his slim squad through its initial workout in heated Tufts indoor cage early this afternoon, he had every player on the roster under contract. With the signing late yesterday of the veteran Bob Johnson, the Sox became the first club in the junior circuit to get every man in the fold.

Cronin, therefore, can now concentrate on getting the boys ready for the April 18 opener with the New York Yankees at Fenway Park. The squad remains at Tufts through March 25, then moves to Baltimore for the final stages of conditioning.

Probably Hit

Although the boys did not begin limbering up at Medford until after the Monitor's local deadline and there naturally was no way of knowing exactly what happened in this initial drill, Cronin probably had the batting cage out for a few minutes. The Skipper usually does the first day. Being a hitter from away back, he rarely can resist the temptation.

At the time of going to press, the only known arrivals in town were Tony Lupien and Jim Tabor, who live here, and Pinky Woods and Joe Wood, Jr.

Cronin heard some good news yesterday. Yank Terry, now in 4-F, will be available for the pitching staff. Although Terry has never had a good record here, he is potentially a winning hurler and should hit his stride real soon—perhaps this year. Young Wood will come in for considerable attention. His dad, you know, starred in the majors for many years, some of them with the Red Sox.

Watch Johnson

Bob Johnson, incidentally, may turn out to be quite a hero at Fenway. A right-handed "pull" hitter, the high barrier in left field is built for his style; and with the grade of pitching certain to lower this year, he conceivably could come back as one of the game's leading sluggers. The fact that the Sox satisfied him early on the salary question may help. Bob is traditionally a hard man to sign and often in the past missed much of the training period.

However, with the good news these days there is always a little bad. Eddie Collins also learned yesterday that Dick Newsome definitely would not be available this season. Dick will stay out of baseball even if he doesn't go into the service. Lou Lucier, who is working in a defense plant, has a deferment which runs out April 20. If he left the job to report to the Sox, his draft board would shortly thereafter mail him one of those cute little 1-A cards. A "Greeting" from the President would then soon follow.

* * *

Briefs . . . Everything is going smoothly in Wallingford, where the Braves today began their conditioning . . . Bob Coleman, apparently, has as many Hartford rookies and semi-pros in the Choate School cage as he has roster-listed men, which emphasizes Bob Quinn's eagerness to give his new owners the best possible wartime team . . . Accommodations at Choate are, if anything, better than a year ago, and they were just about perfect then.

* * *

Price for Braves and Red Sox games this season will be as follows: Boxes, $1.80; grandstand reserved, $1.60; grandstand unreserved, $1.20; pavilion at Braves Field, 95 cents; bleachers 60 cents . . . Incidentally, the writer and players will miss Dick Newsome, who was a grand fellow to have around a ball club, whether he was winning or not . . . This probably means the end of Dick's baseball, as he did not reach the majors until late in his career.

Winning Mentor Now Needs Rest

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 17

Here's a basketball coach who is quitting his duties because, he says, he needs a rest after five years of piloting winning teams.

Lou Weintraub coached junior basketball teams at Marshall High School, which scored 98 consecutive victories before a recent defeat. Weintraub said he wanted to step aside to let somebody else take charge. He will retain his duties as gymnasium instructor.

Beggs Misses Practice; Red Sox Are Well Coached

NEW YORK, March 17 ((AP))—Like every baseball player, Fireman Joe Beggs, Cincinnati Red hurler, likes his base hits.

Last year Joe's output was five singles in 35 trips, for a not too robust .143. Maybe that's why, out at the Reds' Bloomington, Ind., training camp yesterday, the Fireman moaned because it rained.

"This is the one week all year that the pitchers get a chance to hit," Joe complained as he ducked indoors, "and it's got to rain. Next week nothing short of a machine gun will keep our so-called hitters away from the plate."

First Casualty

Pitchers always look good with a bat—during spring training.

At Evansville, Ind., the Detroit Tigers came up with their first training casualty as infielder Joe Wood complained of his arm—the same arm with which he won the long-distance throwing contest in Briggs Stadium in 1943.

Joe, who hit a rousing .323 last year, said his arm "hasn't been right since I fell asleep with my arm hanging out the window of a train" in 1942 while in the Texas League.

If man-to-man teaching can do the trick, Boston's Red Sox may escape from seventh place this season, for they'll be the best-coached squad in the land the first week of the training season. Only four Sox are scheduled to report at Medford, Mass., today, and four of Skipper Joe Cronin's aides will be there to handle them.

The playing quartet is made up of infielders Jim Tabor and Tony Lupien, and pitchers Joe Wood, Jr., and Pinky Woods. Handing out advice will be Tom Daly, Frank Shellenback, Larry Woodall and Bill Burwell. Elsewhere on the baseball battle lines, the news was:

Warneke Called

CHICAGO CUBS: Lon Warneke, veteran pitcher, advised Vice-President Jim Gallagher from his Hot Springs, Ark., home that he had been ordered to report for induction March 23.

BOSTON BRAVES: Manager Bob Coleman has 22 reporting at Wallingford, Conn., today, but half of 'em aren't on the official roster and are having their first big league fling.

WASHINGTON NATIONALS: Manager Ossie Bluege is grooming himself as a utility infielder, Jake Powell got another crack at third, batting practice was long and loud, and the pitchers had overtime fielding practice.

PHILADELPHIA JAYS: Merv Shea checked in with plenty of praise for Ford Mullen, Charley Schanz and Ken Raffensberger, the first an infielder and the latter two hurlers, coming up from the Coast loop. Shea, Portland, Ore., skipper last year, expects to see plenty of service behind the plate.

Sign Semi-Pro

CHICAGO WHITE SOX: Manager Jimmy Dykes and 14 players romped over French Lick, Ind., countryside awaiting practice opening Monday. The Sox signed Clarence Difna, 22-year-old semi-pro shortstop from Festus, Mo.

NEW YORK GIANTS: Gus Mancuso and Rookie catcher Joe Stephenson signed contracts, then went through four-hour batting, fielding and "pepper" session with rest of squad.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES: Catching shortage alleviated as Hank Camelli arrived. Pitcher Bob Klinger, soon to report for induction, signed contract and hopes to pitch a few games before donning khaki.

CLEVELAND INDIANS: Only 16 in camp, and Skipper Lou Boudreau plainly disappointed. Only six of 29 on roster unsigned as Al Smith puts O. K. on contract. Dave Paynter, Wilkes-Barre hurling recruit, reports to Navy.

BOSTON RED SOX: First American League club to sign all its players as outfielder Bob Johnson, last year with Senators, comes to terms. Pitcher Yank Terry (won 7, lost 9 last year) rejected by Army.

Hamilton Seeks Golf Honors In Charlotte Play

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 17 (AP)—Bob Hamilton, young unknown from Evansville, Ind., set out after golf's newest prize, the $10,000 Charlotte inaugural, today after pocketing first money in the oldest open tournament now in operation, the North and South at Pinehurst.

The Hoosier, who had never won an event outside his home State, put a seven-stroke beating on a limited field by firing two sub-par rounds of 70 and 71 yesterday for a 72-hole total of 286 in the 43d renewal of the Pinehurst event.

Sterner Competition

Today he goes up against much sterner competition, including the cream of the PGA's touring caravan, Jug McSpaden, leading money winner this winter, Byron Nelson, Sam Byrd and Johnny Revolta, the other winter tour winners—all of whom passed up the North-South.

Revolta teamed with Lieut. Lynn Creason of Oregon, a paratrooper on his way home from the Army, to tie for the first honors in the Charlotte pro-amateur yesterday with a 67. Craig Wood, the duration U. S. open champion, and John Bayne, Charlotte amateur, also had a 67.

Cruickshank Second

Wee Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., defending the championship he won in 1943, finished second at Pinehurst with 293, one shot ahead of big Clayton Heafner, Army sergeant from Camp Croft, S. C., leader at the halfway mark.

Leonard Dodson of Kansas City was fourth with 295, Horton Smith fifth with 298, and the veteran Gene Sarazen and Joe Zarhardt of Norristown, Pa., were tied for sixth at 299.

Somerville High Cagers Move Ahead In N. E. Tournament

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17 (AP)—With the Connecticut teams out of the New England interscholastic basketball championship tourney in the first round, the 19th championship appears to be a greater toss-up than ever. Somerville, Mass., and Holyoke, Mass., who meet tonight in the first semifinal game at 7:45, rate on about even terms.

Waterville, Maine, is given an edge over De La Salle of Newport, R. I., as a result of the Panthers dominating victory over Portsmouth, N. H., 58-38, yesterday. Holyoke provided the big upset of the quarterfinals by nosing out Torrington, Connecticut champion, 45-44. Somerville downed New Britain, Conn., 50-31, while De La Salle topped Montpelier, Vt., 40-30.

The tournament winds up with a single championship game at 8 tomorrow night.

Hulse Enters

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Bill Hulse of the New York A. C., National A. A. U. 800-meter champion who hasn't won a race since Jan. 22, has entered the March 25 Red Cross meet in the 13th Regiment Armory. He'll race in the half-mile.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, by way of demonstrating that it isn't solely concerned with those 16 inactive leagues and that $300,000 in the treasury, is calling the attention of all members to the Fayetteville, N. C., Junior Victory League . . . Boss W. G. Bramham urges all league and club presidents, especially in the suspended circuits, to "get busy on such a project in your community at once, that a similar league may be organized for the coming season" . . . From here it appears that the Judge might do well to revive his dormant promotion department and put it to work locating men who would maintain active interest in the kid leagues and helping them to organize.

* * *

Just to show how important the basketball tournaments are regarded, Muhlenberg made a special trip here from Allentown, Pa., last week for a workout on the Garden court . . . And, faced with the problem of checking Foothills Kurland of the Oklahoma Aggies next week, Coach Allie Seelbach of Canisius borrowed his own former six-foot-eleven goal tender, Joe Dudzick, from a Buffalo war plant team for practice . . . Up to last night, De Paul's George Mikan hadn't allowed any opposing center more than eight points during the time he faced George . . . Another Blue Demon, Dick Triptoe, is considered big league material as a baseball outfielder.

* * *

The Mitchel Field, N. Y., basketball team has donated the money it won in the "world championship" tournament at Worcester, Mass., to the base athletic fund to buy athletic equipment . . . Gerry Conlee, ex-Detroit Lions center, qualified for the heavyweight finals of the Camp Farragut Navy wrestling tournament only five days after he reported for boot training . . . First baseman Johnny Sanford, who belonged to the Senators before Uncle Sam took him, is due for promotion to first looey at Dale Mabry Field, Fla. . . . And the Tigers' Billy Hitchcock, already wearing his silver bars, has been transferred from the Greenville, S. C., Army Air Base to a field near Washington.

* * *

Another "bring back football" movement has started at New York U. with ads in a campus paper asking for any prospective players or anyone interested in football . . . Several National Football League clubs are interested in Joe Kaulukukui, former U. of Hawaii four-letter man who was picked last season as the Hawaiian Senior League's outstanding player over such guys as Edgar "Special Delivery" Jones and Mike Kabealo . . . If he ever should be tackled by Wojciechowiczi . . . Will 1944 go down in baseball history as the year when a club again could be called a nine?

Bruins Out; Cain Nears Point Title

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The suspense is over. For the fifth time in the 20 years they have been in the National Hockey League, the Boston Bruins are out of the Stanley Cup play-offs. They lost all mathematical chance of catching Chicago Black Hawks when they lost to Detroit Red Wings 9-10 last night, even though the Hawks themselves bowed to Montreal Canadiens 2-3.

The Bruins have only one more game left and they will play out their string of 50 games against Maple Leafs in Toronto tomorrow night. After the game the team will disband for the season, some of the players going directly home and others planning to remain to see a few of the play-off contests which start next Tuesday.

First Round

As it stands now the first round games will see the league champion Montreal Canadiens taking on the Toronto club while Detroit will play Chicago. However, the line-up is still subject to change, for Leafs are but one point ahead of the Hawks in third place and have only one more game to play to two for the Chicagoans.

Last night's 10-9 score in Detroit equalled the league record for total goals in one game. That mark was set in the first game in N. H. L. competition in 1917 and tied only this month when Bruins beat Rangers by the same score. In Montreal the Canadiens went through their 24th game at home without defeat and their victory gave them two points which enabled them to set another record in total points for the year. They now have 79, two more than the Bruins of 1929-30 amassed in 44 games.

One Bright Feature

Despite the Bruins' dropping out of the play-offs, there was one bright feature in last night's events, and this saw Herbie Cain score one goal and four assists to run his total points to 80, seven more than the league record he smashed last Tuesday. Herbie now has a lead of seven points over his nearest competitor, Doug Bentley of Chicago, and even though Doug has two games to go, Cain appears assured of the individual scoring championship.

This being a year of wartime hockey, records are a dime a dozen. For instance the Bruins have a new mark for total goals with 221, 18 more than Toronto got when setting the high last year. This mark will probably not stand, however, as Canadiens have two games to play with the lowly New York Rangers and have 217 to date.

New Assist Record

Elmer Lach of Montreal and Clint Smith of Chicago are tied for a new record for assists with 47 each, two more than Bill Cowley twice was credited with.

With the Bruins merely playing out the string tomorrow night, Maurice Courteau and Alan Rittinger are slated to return to the Boston Olympics, who must face the Coast Guard here tomorrow night and Brooklyn Crescents here Sunday afternoon in two U. A. Amateur Hockey Association play-off games. Olympics are tied with Coast Guard and New York Rovers for the play-off lead, although Cutters are undefeated in three games while both the 'Pics and Rovers have dropped one out of four.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	--Goals-- For	Agst
Montreal	36	5	7	79	217	106
Detroit	25	17	6	56	208	172
Toronto	22	23	4	48	204	172
Chicago	21	22	5	47	173	181
Boston	19	25	5	43	221	258
New York	6	37	5	17	159	293

Results March 16

Detroit 10, Boston 9.
Montreal 3, Chicago 2.

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The Home Forum

Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE seeks security, and there are few who do not at some time in their experience feel the need of protection. Of the promises of God, none is more reassuring than that voiced by the prophet (Isaiah 32:2), "A man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

This promise is practical and demonstrable, always and everywhere. The life of Christ Jesus was evidence of its unlimited practicability. He daily demonstrated protection for himself and others. He healed the sick and overcame death. When occasion required, he instantly met men's need for daily food, without toil or store, thus annulling lack and proving God's constant provision for mankind.

Christian Science is revealing to an ever-increasing number how men may enjoy this perfect protection from want, disease, and danger, and rise into the dominion which follows spiritual discernment. Neither mysterious nor afar off is the secret of this protection. It is found as one learns to discern man's sonship with God, good.

* * *

Distress and discord cannot be known by God or God's man. God, the perfect Mind, is the author of a perfect creation, including man. He cannot be the Father of that which is material and imperfect. His family consists of His individual ideas. These reflect and express perfection. God's ideas, then, do not dwell in matter and discord, but in God, Spirit, who is the origin, Life, and substance of all. Man, as God's son, enjoys perfect protection.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 476), Mary Baker Eddy writes: "When speaking of God's children, not the children of men, Jesus said, 'The kingdom of God is within you;' that is, Truth and Love reign in the real man, showing that man in God's image is unfallen and eternal. Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." In Mind, God, then, dwells the only real man, protected from every assault of error; and since true consciousness constitutes true being, the spiritual understanding of man is indeed a "hiding place," a "covert," and "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Through many generations it has been assumed that man is poor and frail, the victim of every passing breath of evil, and not enjoying perfect protection. But today, in Christian Science, spiritual revelation has combined with reason, proof, and a consistent interpretation of the spirit of the Bible, to recognize man as the image and likeness of God, and therefore wholly spiritual. The story of creation in the first chapter of Genesis substantiates this spiritual basis of reasoning. There we learn that "God created man in his own image." In the light of such an assurance, who will assert that man is material, subject to distress and decay?

* * *

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught man's perfection. He said to fluctuating human courage, "Fear not" (Luke 12:32). His declaration, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30), pointed to man's unity with God. John, the beloved disciple, also saw God as Love, and with ripening experience discerned and declared man to be the child of God. "Now are we the sons of God," was his glorious message (I John 3:2).

In Mrs. Eddy's work "No and Yes" (p. 10) we read, "Eternal harmony, perpetuity, and perfection, constitute the phenomena of being, governed by the immutable and eternal laws of God; whereas matter and human will, intellect, desire, and fear, are not the creators, controllers, nor destroyers of life or its harmonies."

Discordant conditions result from the belief that man is material. No disease can be healed, and no true protection assured, until we rise from this material estimate of man and know him to be spiritual, reflecting the perfection of his creator. Even as the waters of the Red Sea once divided to assist the children of Israel to escape from their pursuing foes, so the threats of disease and disaster dissolve before the might of spiritual understanding, and spiritual protection is found to be inviolable, eternal, available.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE BALL PLAYERS": *A Painting by William Morris Hunt*

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT was in every way typical of the nineteenth century, who went to Europe to study painting and came back with enthusiasm and energy to practice and teach the knowledge gained. Hunt's influence toward freedom, both in technique and expression, was of untold importance to American art in general. It may well be said that his influence was greater than his actual achievement, since much of his work is uneven in quality; though it never lost its spontaneous charm and romantic spirit.

Hunt was a member of a well-to-do and intellectual family of Brattleboro, Vermont. It was natural that he should go to Harvard, but not according to tradition that he should leave because his interests and tastes lay elsewhere. His mother, therefore, took him and the rest of her family to Europe to live, moving from one capital to another. In Rome, young William Morris again chafed under rigidly disciplined and meticulous methods of instruction and he likewise rejected the almost compulsory Düsseldorf training. But in Paris he discovered precisely the sympathetic tutelage and experience he wanted. Millet became his friend and counselor, taking the young American on long walks and expounding to him his philosophy—for Millet never taught in the formal sense. In turn, Hunt bought as many of Millet's canvases as he could afford.

In 1855, Hunt came back to Newport and Boston full of enthusiasm for the new French art he and other Americans had discovered. He soon began to teach these new principles of painting only the essentials, the broad, simple masses, the momentary, evocative mood, and most especially, freedom from the tightly-drawn technique and handling then prevalent in American art.

The simple dignity and nostalgic impression of a particular moment in "The Ball Players" bears out Hunt's creed. The widely-stroked, simple masses of light and shade of the forms, and the lack of detail seem somehow to crystallize the moment far better than could any carefully realistic, "finished" picture.

This appealing painting belongs to the Detroit Institute of Art, and was recently included in the comprehensive exhibition of "Romantic Painting in America," held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

B. T.

Foretoken

Read the runic inscriptions
That tree-boughs write darkly on the
pale clarity of twilight sky:
Intricate, meaningful—
Poems prophetic of spring.

DOLORES CAIRNS

River Flood Chant

Old Man River, stay away from my patch
Over in the valley where I hoe and I scratch;
That's where I want to raise my potatoes
And my nice fat, juicy ripe, red tomatoes.
Old Man River, you hear what I say?
You stay away! Away!

Old Man River, I hear your roar;
Get down in your river bed and come no more.
We've got a floodgate, we've got a dam;
You sound like a lion, but you're held like a lamb.
Old Man River, you hear what I say?
You've got to stay away! Away!

BLANCHE ELLIOTT

The King's Music Box

WHEN THE REDBUD TREES began to bloom, we knew that it was time for our trip to Natchitoches (pronounced "Nakatosh"), for we were on the trail of Davy Crockett legends and the redbud was flowering on those historic days when the Coonskin Congressman went up the Red River to Natchitoches on his way to the Alamo. It rained before seven but cleared by eleven, so we caught the noon bus and were on our way. It led, as explorations often do, to unforeseen discoveries.

* * *

Natchitoches is a sleepy town on the green bluffs of Cane River Lake, where it was left when the Red River suddenly changed its course in 1832. Probably it was a more lively place when, as an old French fort and trading post, the river boats and pack trains brought hides, dried buffalo tongues, and long rifles, as well as bars of silver from the mines of Mexico. Now the town, which once challenged New Orleans, is a little pocket of history, a glimpse of the past with its ancient live oaks, galleried houses and "iron lace." We walked its quiet sunny streets, along gardens bright with flowering pear and quince and almond, purple magnolias, fragrant with violets, pansies, narcissus, jonquils, and many-colored hyacinths. And everywhere the redbud was quivering with bees. We crossed Bayou Amulet, now overgrown with vegetation, but once the head of navigation on Red River, where caravans of mules and horses met to exchange their goods from Natchez and Opelousas. Wistfully we stared at the old houses as we passed, wishing we knew their owners and could look inside.

First we asked a florist, who told us that none of the houses in Natchitoches had been open to visitors since the war. Then we tried a gift shop where the lady in charge gave us the same answer, but thought it over and told us that Mrs. Williams, who owned the oldest house of all, on the site of the first Indian trading post, was always happy to show visitors her home.

* * *

So we thanked our informant hurriedly and went back across the river to the little frame house with its steep roof and pillared gallery. Mrs. Williams met us graciously at the door, but told us that she was in the midst of spring cleaning, so we turned to leave. There must have been great disappointment in our faces, for she called us back and invited us to come in anyway. I am sure that our delight made up for any misgivings she may have had about a few things out of order for the housecleaning.

It had taken seven years to build the original house, which consisted of two large rooms surrounded by galleries. The rear gallery has been closed and divided into rooms and others were added, but the appearance from the front must have changed relatively little since 1776. The sills and rafters were hewn of cypress held with wooden pins and the windows were barred with iron for protection against the Indians. The inner walls were made of adobe mixed with deer hair. When U. S. Grant was stationed at Camp Salubrity in 1844, he attended several of the Sunday night dances in the house, perhaps as the partner of Mary Campbell, the local belle, who is said to have rejected the suit of the unpromising young lieutenant.

When we had seen—and heard—the oldest piece of "furniture" in the house, a mellow dinner bell, we thought that our pleasant mission was completed. But Mrs. Williams led us to a shadowy corner of the living room and opened the inlaid cover of a large Swiss music box, which she said had been made by Brémond of Geneva for the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. Mrs. Williams told us she had had the wonderful music box for thirty years and that before that time it had been the showpiece of a famous antique store on Royal Street in New Orleans. It was the only music box with an "orchestra" which any of us had ever heard. There were special attachments for bells, drums, and castanets. What curious whim of chance had brought us to this place to hear the music box of that fickle and frivolous king, the spoiled little brother of Napoleon, who trifled with affections, politics, and even the wars of Europe as if they were magnificent games for his diversion? Far more appropriate for his device was this than the industrious golden bees of his indulgent big brother, Napoleon.

* * *

When our hostess turned on the music box, it began, appropriately, with the Wedding March from *Lohengrin* and rolled on through the Fanfare to the Soldiers' Chorus from *Faust* and marches from *Tannhäuser*, *L'Africaine*, and *Don Carlos*. There were five cylinders in all, with grenadier songs, dances, popular tunes, and other operatic selections. It seemed unreal to hear the tiny mechanical "orchestra" playing its far-away music in that ancient house of *La Louisiane*; as nostalgic as the thoughts of the old settlers who often must have longed for France and Spain. Long after we had said our thanks and good-bys to Mrs. Williams and were riding through the darkness toward Alexandria, the brittle tunes of the king's music box kept running through our heads.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

Eastern War Time

To such a depth has time been flung,
That waking finds the night still hung
Across my window. This curtain drawn
Against the light, predicts no dawn,
No summer and no song. The cock crow late,
But this one hour remains inviolate;
The long, gold pendulum of noon
That sings—soon—soon—soon.

ELIZABETH J. BUCHTENKIRK

Characteristic of All Roads to Rome

THE ORIGIN OF the Roman road was military. The system was extended simultaneously with the progress of their conquests and contributed not a little to their thoroughness and permanence. The Roman road was not, however, as is generally supposed, dead straight, but more usually constructed in sections, each one of which was straight, but at an angle with its neighbours. The great feature of it was that it was paved, and therefore infinitely durable. The paving of roads was, at least in the West, a purely Roman invention, unless it be supposed that the idea could have percolated through from China, where the paved road is, I believe, even older. To this day the type of Roman paving is unmistakable. Possibly the best example may be seen at Pompeii, but at Rome itself there are patches in the Forum (the Via Sacra), on the Palatine (the Clivus Victoriae), and outside the walls there is a considerable stretch on the Via Nomentana. It consists of big slabs, more or less flattened, placed as close together as the irregularities of their contours will allow. The general appearance must have been very much akin to that of a street in modern Naples. Of course the surface was far from perfect, and a motor car which attempted to travel over it at any speed would quickly have broken its springs. But for slow-moving transport, which took no harm from bumps and jolts, and for human feet which require a regular succession of firm, unyielding stepping-stones, the system was ideal.

The first two military roads were the Via Appia and Via Latina. The latter has fallen into disuse, but the former is still one of the chief highways to Southern Italy. The first section runs across the Campagna to the Alban Hills. There, there is a slight turn, and the next section runs straight down to the coast of Terracina. . . . The great road finally cuts across the Calabrian peninsula and finishes at Brindisi. Throughout its whole length it bears the same name, and up to Benevento is in continual use. . . .

The westward roads from Rome were merely the two on either side of the Tiber which linked the capital with the old port of Ostia on the south, and the new Portus Augusti on the north bank of the river. The latter, the road to Fiumicino, is the road more frequently used to-day, but both are sadly deserted and silent compared to the roads of the imperial epoch, thronged with multitudinous convoys bringing the corn of Africa and Egypt, the silks of the East, and the slaves of every country to the capital. . . .

It is the great north roads, however, which are naturally the most interesting to an European, and it was in that direction that the road-system could obviously best be developed. The Flaminia, which leaves Rome by the modern Porta del Popolo, but for whose true source one must mount the Corso to the Capitol, has some claims to be the second longest road in the world, being only surpassed by the Grand Trunk from Calcutta to Peshawar. For it runs over the Ponte Milvio, through Narni to Rimini. . . . From Rimini, under the name of the Via Aemilia, it ran over the Po at Placentia (Piacenza), and so on to Mediolanum (Milan). Here was the starting-point of three roads over the Alps. — From "Italian Town and Country Life," by COLIN R. COOTE. (New York: Brentano.)

Protezione

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

OGNUNO cerca la sicurezza, e vi sono pochi che a volte nella loro esperienza non sentono il bisogno di protezione. Delle promesse di Dio, nessuna è più rassicurante di quella espressa dal profeta (Isaia 32:2): "Ognun d'essi sarà come un riparo dal vento, come un rifugio contro l'uragano, come de' corsi d'acqua in luogo arido, come l'ombra d'una gran roccia in una terra che langue".

Questa promessa è pratica e dimostrabile, sempre e dovunque. La vita di Cristo Gesù fu evidenza della sua praticabilità illimitata. Egli dimostrò ogni giorno protezione per sè stesso e per altri. Egli sanò gl'infermi e sopraffece la morte. Quando l'occasione lo richiedeva, egli soddisfece istantaneamente il bisogno di uomini per il cibo quotidiano, senza lavoro od accumulamento, annullando così la scarsità e dimostrando la provvigione costante di Dio per l'umanità.

La Scienza Cristiana sta rivelando ad un numero sempre crescente come gli uomini possono usufruire di questa protezione perfetta dalla scarsità, malattia e pericolo, ed innalzarsi nel reame che segue il discernimento spirituale. Nè misterioso nè remoto è il segreto di questa protezione. Si trova coll'imparare a discernere la figliolanza dell'uomo da Dio, il bene.

* * *

Disagio e discordia non possono esser conosciuti da Dio o dall'uomo di Dio. Dio, la Mente perfetta, è l'autore di una creazione perfetta, incluso l'uomo. Non può essere il Padre di ciò che è materiale ed imperfetto. La Sua famiglia consiste delle Sue idee individuali. Queste riflettono ed esprimono la perfezione. Le idee di Dio, dunque, non abitano nella materia e nella discordia, ma in Dio, Spirito, che è l'origine, la Vita e la sostanza di tutto. L'uomo, quale figlio di Dio, gode di protezione perfetta.

Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 476), Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "Parlando dei figliuoli di Dio, non dei figliuoli degli uomini, Gesù disse, 'Il regno di Dio è dentro di voi'; cioè, la Verità e l'Amore regnano nell'uomo reale, mostrando che l'uomo nell'immagine di Dio non è caduto ed è eterno. Gesù contemplò nella Scienza l'uomo perfetto, che apparve a lui là dove l'uomo mortale peccatore appare ai mortali. In questo uomo perfetto il Salvatore vide la somiglianza di Dio stesso, e la sua corretta visione dell'uomo guariva gl'infermi". Nella Mente, Dio, dunque, dimora il solo uomo reale, protetto da ogni assalto dell'errore; e poichè la vera consapevolezza costituisce il vero essere, la comprensione spirituale dell'uomo è veramente un "riparo", un "rifugio" e "l'ombra d'una gran roccia in una terra che langue".

Durante molte generazioni si è assunto che l'uomo è povero e debole, la vittima di ogni soffio di male che passa, e che non gode di protezione perfetta. Ma oggi, nella Scienza Cristiana, la rivelazione spirituale si combina colla ragione, la prova ed un'interpretazione consistente dello spirito della Bibbia, per riconoscere l'uomo quale l'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, e quindi interamente spirituale. La storia della creazione nel primo capitolo della Genesi conferma questa base spirituale del ragionamento. Impariamo là che "Dio creò l'uomo a sua immagine". Alla luce di una tale assicurazione, chi affermerà che l'uomo è materiale, soggetto a disagio e putrefazione?

* * *

Cristo Gesù, la Guida, insegnò la perfezione dell'uomo. Egli disse al coraggio umano oscillante: "Non temere" (Luca 12:32). La sua dichiarazione, "Io ed il Padre siamo uno" (Giovanni 10:30), indicava l'unità dell'uomo con Dio. Giovanni, l'amato discepolo, vide pure Dio quale Amore, e con esperienza maturante percepì e dichiarò l'uomo essere il figliuolo di Dio. "Ora siam figliuoli di Dio", fu il suo messaggio glorioso (I Giovanni 3:2).

Nell'opera di Mrs. Eddy *No and Yes* (pag. 10) leggiamo: "Eterna armonia, perpetuità e perfezione costituiscono i fenomeni dell'essere, governati dalle immutabili ed eterne leggi di Dio; mentre la materia e la volontà umana, l'intelligenza, il desiderio e la paura non sono i creatori, regolatori, nè i distruggitori della vita o delle sue armonie".

Condizioni discordanti risultano dalla credenza che l'uomo è materiale. Nessuna malattia può essere curata e nessuna vera protezione può essere assicurata, fino a che non ci innalziamo da questo giudizio materiale dell'uomo e sappiamo che è spirituale, riflettente la perfezione del suo creatore. Appunto come le acque del Mar Rosso si divisero una volta per assistere i figliuoli d'Israele a sfuggire dai loro nemici che li inseguivano, così le minacce di malattie e disastri svaniscono davanti alla potenza della comprensione spirituale, e la protezione spirituale viene riconosciuta essere inviolabile, eterna, ottenibile.

Across the World's Belt of Sands

IF YOU COME TO Tunisia in the spring-time you are in a new world of gracious hills and valleys. The ruined Roman towns—Dougga, Sbeitla, Bulla Regia and the rest—stand out with pillar and portico against a landscape of infinitely pleasing pistachio green slashed with great fields of fresh flowers, madder, orange, purple, mauve, saffron and cornflower blue. You are exhilarated as you have not been since you left the wonderland of China and here is something much nearer to our understanding. You are on your own classical soil. You feel at home, at least for a short while, until you realize that you have not yet reached the farther horn of Islam's crescent that stretches from Senegal to Sinkiang across the world's belt of sands. Beyond you still lies all the "Island of the Maghreb."

"*Maghreb*" or "Western Land" means in Arabic all that country between the borders of Egypt and the Atlantic coast of Morocco. As thus defined the Maghreb falls into two distinct zones. To the east are the sands and rocks of Libya relieved only by a few coastal and inland oases and by the isolated upland of western Cyrenaica. The rest of what we must still call Italian Libya is essentially a waterless plateau, not very high, though varying in altitude. In places the plateau reaches the sea, although generally the long serrated line of bare brown cliff lies some miles inland.

Towards the west the Island of the Maghreb is something quite different. It is a huge mountain system running from south-west to north-east that for want of a better name we may call the "Atlas Complex." It is a series of spines, ridges, and ranges that in the west widen out to enclose the relatively fertile plains of Atlantic Morocco and as you go eastwards converge to form the mass of hills and intervening plateaux that make up the major portion of inhabitable Algeria and Tunisia, south of this well-defined region (that is the "Barbary" of our forefathers) the hills and mountains fall away, often quite abruptly, to the Sahara.—From "North Africa," by ALAN HOUGHTON BRODERICK. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

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Government Postwar Housing Scheme Under Heavy Fire in Britain

Kaiser Declares Future Depends on Management

Success of postwar planning, he says, will rest on shoulders of young men back from the war with present leaders as advisors—Labor and Government, he stresses, also must play part.

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, west coast shipbuilder and industrialist, said last night "the principal responsibility for postwar planning must rest squarely on management," adding that a "vast army of managerial skill is coming back from the war."

"We have got to trust these young men with the major task of postwar construction," he said in an address prepared for a panel discussion on conversion without depression sponsored by the New York Times.

"It will be their world. Theirs the vigor, the enthusiasm and the vision to build. It will be for us to stand by to counsel and to encourage."

Mr. Kaiser said a trinity of forces for the postwar task—labor, management and government—each had proven its worth and each should now know its limitations.

"If we are wise," he added, "no one of the three will seek to dominate and control; no one of the three will press for special privilege or advantage; for all three are wholly and completely interdependent."

Two Types of Conversion

Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said two types of conversion from war to peace were involved:

"One is the conversion of machines and materials. That is more or less simple. I count on the American mechanical genius to see it through. . . .

"The second and more difficult type is the psychological conversion. That calls for a revolution in our thinking. It calls for a renewed faith in the dynamic qualities of the American individual. It calls for a revived awareness of horizons of national achievement."

Mr. Johnston said procedures should be established for prompt settlement of war contracts and policy should be formulated for disposal of government industrial plants and equipment.

Peace Board Is Proposed

Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President and Director of the General Motors Department of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, suggested "the Government should immediately create an over-all economic agency known as the Peace Production Board."

He said such a board should be made up of representatives of government, management, labor, farmers and consumers and authorized to plan, organize and direct conversion from war to peace so as to achieve full and continuous employment.

Mr. Reuther said in addition to clarifying contract termination questions the Government should declare these policies:

1. The Government shall operate plants in monopolistic industries to help "destroy the stranglehold of monopolies with their cartel agreements which imperilled our nation's defense program."

2. "The Government shall make available for lease to private industry government-owned machinery and facilities for use in civilian production on the basis of guarantees that will protect the interests of government, labor and the consumer."

3. During conversion special provisions must be developed to "rehabilitate and protect small business."

Dies Report Said to Stress 'Minor Flaws' at Tulelake

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Representative Herman P. Eberharter (D) of Pennsylvania yesterday charged the Dies subcommittee reviewing recent riots at the Japanese segregation center at Tulelake, Calif., had conducted its investigation "with a view to obtaining maximum publicity for the most irresponsible charges."

Differing in a minority report with his subcommittee colleagues' recommendations, including one to oust War Relocation Director Dillon S. Myer and the Tule Lake Center Director, Ray R. Best, Mr. Eberharter accused the subcommittee of acting "in the role of prosecuting attorney rather than as judge or as grand jury" because of the way it had conducted its hearings.

When the majority report was recently made public by the Chairman, Representative John M. Costello (D) of California and Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, Mr. Eberharter told reporters his two colleagues had not submitted it to him for consideration.

Maintaining he had "neither seen nor heard any evidence which would justify" removal of Mr. Myer or Mr. Best, Mr. Eberharter criticized the majority report as dealing in "sketchiest summary form" with evidence presented and as excluding all evidence which indicated the WRA had a difficult assignment and was doing a capable job.

"It seemed," contended Mr. Eberharter, "that every opportunity was pounced upon to ferret out minor flaws, and to get abundant publicity on the wildest allegations. . . .

"No effort," he continued, "was made to learn or understand the problems and policies of the War Relocation Authority from the highest officials of the agency until after a large portion of the public mind had been thoroughly poisoned by sensational charges, none of which (of any moment) were subsequently proven. It is not too difficult to distort the true function of a congressional investigation."

Mr. Eberharter claimed the subcommittee had created "groundless public fears" and "antagonisms" at a time when national unity was needed, and had engendered widespread distrust toward operations of a hard-working and conscientious agency.

Limited Radius

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 17 (AP)—Two radio transmitting sets which three Japanese are charged with operating in the Tulelake War Relocation Camp were capable of sending messages "only a short distance and were probably used to communicate with other Japanese in the camp," United States Attorney Emmet Seawell said yesterday.

"There is no evidence the sets were used to communicate with enemy agents," he added.

Yoshio Kawazoye and Hideo Kawazoye, brothers, and Masamori Hirata were indicted March 15 by a Federal Grand Jury for possession of the sets. One of the transmitters was made in the camp and one smuggled in, Mr. Seawell said.

Radius of the strongest set, Mr. Seawell said, was about 17 miles.

Senate Stages Party Clash On Function in War of FCC

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Democrats and Republicans clashed in the Senate today over an Administration attempt to win a $1,500,000 appropriation for continued operation of the Federal Communications Commission's Radio Intelligence Division.

The House cut that sum from the FCC's appropriation for the next fiscal year starting July 1, but Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York offered an amendment to put it back. Senator Mead said an investigation by President Roosevelt last year proved the FCC Intelligence Services were valuable to the Army and Navy and civilian government agencies.

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire asserted the President was trying to "superimpose his authority over that of the Army and Navy by continuing this agency which is duplicating intelligence activities" of the armed services.

"Who's running this war?" Senator Bridges demanded. "Is the President, in a political way, running it or is the Army and Navy?"

Senator Bridges said he thought Congress should take the word of the Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Navy Secretary Frank Knox who wrote President Roosevelt early in 1943 proposing that the FCC's Intelligence activities be transferred to the Army and Navy. The President turned down the suggestion.

The Senate recessed until Monday without taking a ballot on the Mead amendment.

Earlier, Senator Downey (D) of California, failed to move to restore $1,890,000 of a $4,145,000 slash in the Civil Service Commission's appropriation.

Senator Sheridan Downey declared the Commission needed the money to recruit workers for war agencies, among them veterans' hospitals which he asserted were so understaffed that wounded and ill veterans are not receiving "decent treatment."

Canada Names Turgeon New Envoy to Mexico

OTTAWA, March 17 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced March 16 in the House of Commons that W. F. A. Turgeon, former Minister to Argentina and Chile, had been appointed the first Canadian Ambassador to Mexico.

The first Mexican Ambassador to Canada is Dr. Francisco Del. y Caneto. It is expected that Mr. Turgeon will go to Mexico City almost immediately to open the new embassy.

What Next After Successful Invasion?

Release from Axis yoke will need adjustment of 60 peoples — Task of land armies seen.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The need for "invasion soon" has been clearly apparent to students of the military situation on the continent.

But the demand for action also springs from a political situation that has become highly critical.

Allied statesmen are viewing with deep concern the prospect of Europe presenting, on its release from the German yoke, about the same chaos of 60 jostling nations as it did 1,000 years ago.

They realize that one hope of restoring a preliminary semblance of order may lie in the stabilizing effect of the armed might of Britain, America, and Russia on continental soil.

Ultimately, these three powers, as Secretary Hull announced after the November Moscow conference, "recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization."

But before they can proceed to put their long-range project into effect, they must somehow get Europe into a state of equilibrium. And for this they need the presence of their land armies as first guarantors of security.

It so happens that no one of the three powers enjoys a special fitness for its portentous task.

60 Different Languages

The United States, having plenty of room, a Federal Constitution and a single language, settled 60 different races comfortably in its bosom. But this experience is little help to settling 60 races, each retaining its own tongue, all violently opposed to any single government plan, and all crowded together in Europe's narrow confines.

Britain's experience has been that of adjusting the balance between continental powers, rather than being one of them.

Russia has always been partly beyond the pale. It has long tried to increase its influence eastward, while the other powers—notably at Vienna and Versailles—have been concerned to keep it in the east.

The only three genuinely European powers that for the bulk of the century after Napoleon formed the stabilizing centers of the continent—France, Germany and Austria—are no longer functioning.

Where will Europe's center of gravity be now? What program can be laid down for the new stability?

Depends on Armies

The initial stability, it is generally recognized, must rest on the presence of the armies. Russia has a 2,000-mile land front in the East. Its armies promise to be soon in a position to enter German-held territory on a large scale.

Russia consequently is well advanced in framing its own settlement plan. It expects to increase its hold on the Gulf of Finland and otherwise to effect a sort of Eastern Monroe Doctrine, designed to insure that the immediately neighboring states will work harmoniously with the Russian Government and not be drawn into the orbit of other powers that might be hostile. Russia's purpose would be to form a stability center, around which would cluster Poland, Czechoslovakia and other neighboring nations of the Balkans and of south and central Europe.

Russia's rapidly crystallizing plan is causing some alarm, which has been voiced by General Smuts and others. General Smuts described Russia as a "Colossus bestriding the Continent." However, the danger would appear to be primarily due not so much to the presence of the Russian army as to the absence of an Anglo-American army to maintain the balance in the West.

Until such an army appears, Allied settlement plans are bound to be paper preparations, while Russia is getting on with the practical construction. The result is a serious want of equilibrium.

By a Staff Artist

After the War Comes the Peace

How can liberated Europe be pulled back into equilibrium? Pending the establishment of the international "organization" foreshadowed at the three-power Moscow conference in November, centers of gravity will be sought. Shaded circles in upper map show centers of stability that kept Europe's 60 races running more or less on an even keel from 1814 to 1914. Europe today, seen in middle map, shows the stability centers dangerously reduced to two—one of them, Britain, being still outside the continent, except for the foothold in Southern Italy. How will these missing stability centers be replaced? Lower map indicates possible reconstruction of centers of gravity.

General Smuts proposed a counter-balancing British Monroe Doctrine, embracing Holland, Belgium, and possibly other small continental nations. France, he assumed, was "gone in our day."

French Share in Stability

Now it so happens that France, so far from being negligible in the eyes of Washington and Downing Street, is slated to form one of the key stability centers of the new European equilibrium. This was indicated in the prompt measures to revive the prestige of France that followed closely upon the General's statement.

Mr. Churchill on Jan. 12 saw General de Gaulle and effected a quick rapprochement with mutual concessions. Early in February President Roosevelt dedicated a war vessel to the use of France and promised others. The next day, announcement came that the AMG would not enter France when liberated, but that the French would be entrusted with their own rehabilitation plans.

There is every indication, in short, that France is to return to its historic function of a key stabilizer. It was the defeat of France by Germany in 1870 that upset the delicate stability lineup of the European order since Napoleon 1. That line-up had been based by the Congress of Vienna on the quadruple Alliance of Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, to which it was found necessary to add France.

The growth of Germany at France's expense after 1870 threw the equilibrium out and brought the years of "armed peace," during which Britain found it necessary to shore up the declining stability by a close working accord with France. Thus until 1914 Britain and France had been stabilizing the West, Czarist Russia the East, and Germany and Austria the center.

Continental Values

If the Anglo-American-French stabilizing center can be effected, it will be through France that Britain and America obtain the necessary foothold for their influence on the Continent. Britain is essentially a naval, rather than a continental power. America is even more distant. Only France, of the three, is integrally a continental power, fully versed in continental values.

If the United States decides to withdraw its armies at some time following the close of the war—as it probably would—its place would presumably be taken by the French Army, which would have to be rebuilt from its foundations. Other stability centers—particularly in Southern Europe—would have to be forged to share the work of stabilization.

At the moment, plans for all this rehabilitation work are understood to be in an extremely indefinite stage in the West. If this indefiniteness continues, it will force Russia to take over more of the stabilizing work than it has any desire to shoulder. The situation, however, appears likely to remain uncertain until Anglo-American land armies can present themselves on continental soil and demonstrate their ability to dominate a sizeable tract of territory.

Plan for 300,000 Homes Criticized as Inadequate

Labor and materials limitations and job of curbing Japan after Hitler is defeated posed as problems —Opinion expressed proposition being tackled in over-orthodox way—Finding dwellings difficult.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—The British Government's interim postwar housing scheme aimed at building 300,000 new homes in two years immediately after the end of the European war is under intense fire in Britain because of its inadequacy to meet the acute and growing housing shortage.

The Government is undoubtedly in a fix over limitations in the amount of labor and materials which it is calculated will be available for the building industry immediately after fighting ceases in Europe. It is in a fix because it has also got the Japanese war curbing its postwar reconstruction plans.

Britain's commitment to bring its maximum effort to end the Japanese war as soon as the war in Europe is over was reaffirmed in behalf of the British Government yesterday in a speech in the House of Commons by Minister of Health Henry Willink, who is in charge of housing.

Requirements of the Japanese war were given as the reason why the British Government could not promise an all-out start in the drive for the necessary 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 new houses as soon as Hitler is beaten.

Plan Criticized

Nevertheless, when allowance has been made for the difficulties, the general run of opinion in Britain seems to be that housing is being tackled in an unimaginative and over-orthodox manner.

For instance, a question posed in the Commons' debate on housing yesterday was, "If women can be used to build airplanes now why shouldn't they be used to build urgently needed houses after the war?"

This question was asked by Liberal Member of Parliament Megan Lloyd George, daughter of Britain's World War 1 Premier. Miss Lloyd George was pressing a difficult point because the trade unions have hitherto barred the way to women becoming skilled bricklayers. But this question is typical of the many which are now being aimed to show that the Government has so far failed to do any really bold planning of rehousing.

Both the Parliament and press here are showing increasing concern for the fix that many ordinary folk are in today of having the greatest difficulty in getting a roof of any sort over their heads. Moreover, the prospect of demobilized fighting men finding themselves houseless is seen to have serious implications. Already it is the wives and families of fighting men who appear most frequently with advertisements seeking some kind of accommodation.

Serious Situations

Some of such advertisements ask: who will share half a house with a homeless family. A case was even reported recently of a man who gave up a good job to accept the Poor Law Benefit because he thought that was the best way to get from the local authorities a home for himself, wife, and six children.

Comic papers which offer one of the best reflections of the nation's day-to-day life are now turning a good deal of their attention from food shortages to house shortages. Jokes range from prefabricated homes to queues outside estate agent offices.

Disused baronial halls are portrayed coming back into circulation again to meet the housing need but with the ever-present problem of how to modify ornate ceilings, frescoed walls and candelabra lighting so as to match square boards and straight legs which constitute wartime utility furniture.

In Commons yesterday, Minister of Health Willink faced critics from all political parties. In fact hardly a single speech supported him. Not only did members scorn his 300,000-homes plan; they took the Government severely to task for failure to adopt recommendations of the Scott Uthwatt and Barlow reports which provide for national planning in the use of land and the location of houses and industry, and the outlay of roads and transport.

Severe Limitations

In the opinion of objective expert observers on housing there are severe limitations on what the Government can do in the way of immediate house construction.

Credit is given, too, to the Government for its work in putting right the vast majority of nearly 3,000,000 homes damaged by bombs during the war. Less than 200,000 homes have been classed as completely beyond repair.

But what critics are most hotly protesting about is that the Government is not preparing to tackle the problem with the same kind of desperate determination which put new planes into the air in the Battle of Britain far in excess of what would have been judged possible by normal standards.

And secondly, the complaint is that the Government is not even clearing ground for rehousing because it refuses to make up its mind on long-range planning on a nationwide scale.

Livestock and Feed Program Is Criticized by WPB Heads

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—A sharp criticism of the War Food Adminitsration's livestock and feed program by top-ranking officials of the War Production Board came to light today as the Government sought ways of preventing a new crisis in the manufacture of numerous food and industrial products made from corn.

Processors appealed to the WFA yesterday to requisition corn supplies held by country elevators or received by them fro a definite period in the future. This grain would be used to help supply processing plants.

Corn has been moving off farms in insufficient quantities to meet needs of processors, largely because of short feed supplies and a price relationship which encourages feeding the grain to hogs rather than selling it.

A warning of a possible crisis in procesors' needs was made last fall by Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, and W. Y. Elliott, Direcotr of the WPB's Division of Stockpiling and Transportation, in letters and reports which went, it was learned, to the White House, the War and Navy Departments, and to Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, in a joint letter to the War Food Adminisrator emphasizing the essential war character of an ample supply of corn for processors, also urged "positive steps" to prevent a market shortage. The letters and reports became available in connection with a government-industry conference on the corn shortage problem.

To Use Surplus Rye

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The War Production Board has announced it has ordered nine distilleries producing war alcohol to use 88,354 bushels of granular rye flour a month, for periods of two to three months each.

The use of rye flour to conserve corn and wheat has been sought by the War Food Administration for some weeks, because of a present surplus of rye. Distillers generally have resisted on the ground that rye cuts down production.

Repatriates on Gripsholm Tell of Europe Under Nazi Heel

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 17 (AP)—Disembarkation of repatriates from the exchange liner Gripsholm continued slowly today and officials expressed belief that all of the 128 remaining passengers would be ashore by tonight.

The Swedish motorship docked Wednesday with 662 persons who had been detained in German internment camps.

When examinations ended last night, 534 passengers had been cleared. Nineteen were taken to Ellis Island for additional questioning by Government authorities.

Among those who left the ship yesterday was Mrs. Mathilda Metzl, a native of Painesville, Ohio, who had been in Europe since 1879.

Thirty-five wounded American soldiers, who were taken off the ship Wednesday, were decorated yesterday at Halloran Hospital. Each received a Purple Heart while some were awarded valor medals.

The soldiers seemed agreed that the Nazis generally treated them well.

Sergeant Phillip E. Guter of Maplewood, N. J., wounded in the Sicilian campaign, recalled how the Germans showed them a musical film with English titles, how they provided an adequate amount of books, and such un-Teutonic phonograph records as "The Jersey Bounce" and "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

First Lieut. Donald M. Marshall of Bath, Maine, was injured when the Thunderbolt fighter he was piloting was shot down over Ypres, France. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Steven S. Marshall, Lieutenant Marshall was employed by the Pratt & Whitney Co. at Hartford, Conn., before he entered the Army. The mission on which he was shot down was his eleventh. He was interned at Rottmunster.

Those who came ashore gave vivid pictures of Europe downtrodden by Naziism. One came from Marie Tomczak of Pittsburgh, Pa., who arrived shabbily dressed in ersatz clothing.

In Vittel internment camp in France the food was invariably bad, the internees there said—an endless procession of potatoes, parsnips, old carrots, and more potatoes. In Tittmoning Camp, Bavaria, there was one meal a day, a repatriate said, and that "a kind of soup with plenty of hot water and some potatoes."

In Greece there was starvation on all sides, another said. Athenas Costa of Chicago told of starved people being picked up in the streets of Athens in wagons formerly used by dog catchers.

Diplomats interned at Baden-Baden along with newspapermen and Red Cross workers fared less badly. The food there was fair, they said, and they were treated respectfully.

The repatriates disagreed in degree about German morale. Those who saw Germans in France said their morale was low and they were discouraged. Only the young and arrogant Nazi soldiers had full faith in Hitler.

But in Germany itself morale was said to be high, bolstered by desperate fear.

Willard L. Fletcher and his sister, Sharley, of Burlington, Vt., said their mother and sister still were in Nazi hands.

Maquis Put On Campaign for Order

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—France's "Men of the Maquis" not only are fighting their country's internal battles against German occupation troops and Vichy collaborators, but have launched a new campaign of common law punishments of known violators of moral and criminal laws, according to Taylor Henry, Associated Press correspondent in Paris and Vichy, who returned aboard the repatriation ship Gripsholm.

This new development in the French Underground campaign has been made necessary by the disrepute into which the French Vichy police have fallen, he said. "The common man in France today has lost confidence in a force which has shown itself increasingly unable to deal with the wave of crime set off in France by the scarcity of food, clothes, and money caused by the German occupation."

Cassino: Ruin After Avalanche

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, March 16. Delayed.—What the great Allied air attack on the German stronghold of Cassino March 15 looked like from the air can be told in the words of a flier I talked with directly after he returned from the raid.

"The target was covered with a pall of brown dust when we arrived," he said. "But it was stabbed through by blades of fire as the bombs fell in and threw up geyser-like spurts of black and white smoke and wreckage.

"We didn't run into much flak, though some was uncomfortably near. One burst tossed us around suddenly, but we weren't hit.

"The whole of 'Purple Heart Valley,' (nickname for the lowlands lying to the north and west of Cassino) was concealed and all we could see of Mt. Cassino itself was the snow-mantled peak."

When the smoke cleared away Cassino looked like a heap of boulders that had slid down the mountainside in an avalanche.

No German fighter planes attempted to stem the onslaught. If they had, there were plenty of American P-38 Lightnings, Thunderbolts, and British Spitfires ready to deal with.

It must have been a grim ordeal for the German troops in the vicinity and the Allies exploited it to the full by attaching whistling devices to some of the bombs.

Draft-Dewey Resolve

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 17 (AP)—The North Carolina State Republican Convention here yesterday voted unanimously for a resolution urging a "draft-Dewey for President" movement.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	1,593,665
1944 volume to date	49,156,379
1943 volume to date	62,035,079

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	53.2	Prev. day	53.0
Month ago	51.2	Year ago	46.1
1944 high	53.1	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	8	58½	58	58½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1½g	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ¾e	1	30	30	30	+ ½
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22⅞	22	22	— ½
Air Reduction 1a	14	41⅝	41	41½	— ¼
Ala & Vicks 6 †	50	83	83	83	
Alaska Juneau	18	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp	32	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	128	29⅛	28	28¾	+ ⅝
Alleg pr pf	9	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
Allegh L St! .35e	2	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	147	147	147	+ ½
Allied Kid (1a)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	42	32⅜	30½	32	+1½
Allied Strs 1	15	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾e	12	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Amal Lea pf 2¾k	2	35	34⅞	35	+1
Amerada Pet ¾e	11	85⅞	85	85⅞	+1
AmAgChDel 1.20	3	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	1	65	65	65	— ½
Am Bk Note .40e	7	18	17¾	18	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ⅜
Am Bosch ½e	20	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
Am Brake Sh .35e	4	40	40	40	
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	30	129½	129½	129½	+1⅝
Am Cable & Rad	22	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	86½	86½	86½	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	24	39⅛	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 14½g	2	80½	80¼	80¼	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	19	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Chl pf 5 †	90	110	109	109	—1¼
Am Chicle 4a	†100	113½	113	113	—1
Am Colortype .15e	1	12	12	12	
Am Crystal Sug	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Distill stpd	27	30¼	27¼	29	+2
Am Encaus Tiling	8	2½	2⅜	2½	
Am European ½g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Am Export L 2	43	27½	26¼	27⅜	+1⅜
Am For Pow	22	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 13½k	5	79	79	79	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	5	90	89½	90	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	69	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS ¾e	4	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	6	37⅛	33¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅝
Am Ice	2	53¾	53⅝	53¾	
Am Interna ½g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	112	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
Am Locom pf 7	*3	91	90½	91	— ½
Am M&Fdy .80	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Am M & Met ¼e	2	10½	10½	10½	
Am Metal (¼e)	10	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ½
Am Metal pf 6	†10	118¾	118	118	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	†210	35	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	24	51⅝	50	51¼	+1⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	50	48½	46¾	48	+1
Am Rad&StS .10e	29	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	22	14¼	14	14	— ¼
AmRollMpf 4½	†190	68	67¾	68	+ ½
Am Safety Raz 1o	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	20	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	11	39¼	38¾	38⅞	— ½
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	30	151½	151½	151½	— ½
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	43	43	43	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Am Stove .30e	5	21	20¾	21	+1
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	118	118	118	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	18	157½	157⅜	157⅜	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	4	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	10	61⅝	61¼	61¼	
Am Tob pf 6 †	31	143⅝	143¼	143⅝	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	5	46⅝	46½	46½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	79	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
Am Woolen	61	9	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	24	87	85½	85¾	—2⅜
Am Zinc L & S	10	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½e	32	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	80	27½	27¼	27½	
Anchor Hock G.15e	1	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ¼e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
APW Paper	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Armour & Co	37	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	3	84¾	84	84	— ¾
Armstrong Crk ¼e	7	38¼	37¾	38¼	
Artloom Corp .10e	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Assd D Gds ¼e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	80	98	98	98	
Atch T&SF 1½e	57	68⅝	67½	68½	+ ⅝
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	90	89¾	90	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 3g	55	39⅝	38¾	39½	+ ⅜
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	29	29	29	
Atl Refining (¾e)	9	31¼	30⅞	31¼	
Atlas Corp (¾e)	8	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾e †	50	57	57	57	— ¼
Aust Nichols	2	8	7¼	7¾	— ¼
Aust N prA1½k †	140	71	70¼	71	
Aviation Co .20g	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct1½g	27	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	120	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	98	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	11	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Ban&A pf 3¾k †	10	63	63	63	
Barber Asph	33	25¼	24¼	25¼	+ ⅞
Barker Bros ¾g	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	78	18⅜	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅞
Bath Iron Wks 2e	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	29	29	29	
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	60	107	107	107	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	10	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Airc 1a	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat ¾e	6	37⅝	37	37½	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	38¼	38½	38½	+ ¾
Best Foods ½e	18	19	18⅞	18⅞	
Beth Steel (1½e)	31	61⅜	60½	61	— ½
Beth Steel pf 7	5	117	116¾	117	
Bigelow-Sanf ⅓e	3	41¾	41	41	— ½
Blaw-Knox .15e	3	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	9	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ½
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	90	89½	89½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	90	48	47¾	48	
Bond Strs 2	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
Borden Co .40 e	5	30	29⅞	30	
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	37½	36¾	37	— ½
Boston & Maine	⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	20	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 4	56	10¾	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	9	31	30⅝	30¾	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Brlyn Un Gas ½g	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Brunswk-Balke ¼e	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	60	62	61¼	61¾	— ⅜
Budd Wheel ½pg	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 45e	14	19	18½	19	+ ¼
Bullard Co ½e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	14	13½	13⅜	13½	
Bush Term ¼e	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	20	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15e)	15	10¼	10⅛	10½	
Butler Br pf 1¾	3	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	6	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	20	79½	79¼	79¼	— ¾
Byron Jack ¼e	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
Calif P pf 2½ †	30	56	56	56	
Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾e	16	18	17¾	17⅞	
Can Dry Ale ¼e	24	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
Canad Pacific h½e	39	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Capital Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Caro C&O 5	†100	101½	100½	101	— ½
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4½	4½	4½	
Case (JI) Co	13	38½	38⅛	38¼	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Celanese Cp ½of*	12	37⅜	37	37	— ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	120	120	120	—1½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	40	120	120	120	
Celotex Corp ⅓e	5	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	40	18	18	18	
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	12	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¾
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	5	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†650	63¾	61¾	61¾	—1¼
Champ Pap&F ¼ae	6	25¾	25	25	—1¼
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	10	110½	110½	110½	
Ches & Ohio 3	8	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Ches Corp Va	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill ⅓pg	32	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Chi&E Ill A 1e	28	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	56	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5⅝k	16	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ½
Chi Mail Or .15e	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Chi No West wi	51	26⅜	25¼	26	+ ⅝
Chi No West pf wi	84	56¾	55	56¼	+1¼
Chi Yell Cab	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Childs Co	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Chrysler Corp ¾e	25	85¾	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
City Invest †	20	62	62	62	+ ¼
City Stores	20	9½	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Clev Gr Br ½e	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	37¼	37	37	— ½
Cluett Peab ½e	1	37	37	37	
Coca-Cola A 3	† 1	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Colgate-P-P ½aa	10	28	27¾	28	
Collins & Aik ¼ae	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Col & South	†170	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	540	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	40	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	16½	16½	16¼	— ¼
Colum B'castA .40e	7	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10e	82	5	4⅞	5	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	5	84½	84½	84½	— ½
Colum Pict ½pg	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
Colum Carbon 4	1	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	— ⅛
Coml Credit 3	12	41¾	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	11	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Solv .60g	15	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	108	¾	½	¾	
Com&So pf 1¼ak	4	87½	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅝
Com Ed 1.40	27	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾ag	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn1	5	24¾	24	24⅛	
Consol Cigar ½e	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Cons Copper .20g	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	74	22¾	22¾	22½	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	106¼	106	106¼	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	8	1½	1½	1½	
Cons Film pf ¼k	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
Cons Laundries .60	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Cons Nat Gas	28	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Cons Vultee 1e	14	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
ConsumPpf4½pf2 †	160	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Container Co ¼ae	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108	108	108	+1
Cont Can ¼ae	13	37⅜	37	37	— ½
Cont Diam F .20e	2	13	13	13	
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	43	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	35	33	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Cooper Bess ¼ae	15	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
Copper Bess pf3 †	120	42	41	42	
CopperweldStl .80	20	13	12⅝	12⅞	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	80	47	47	47	
Corn Prod 2.60	4	58¼	58	58	— ¼
Cornell-D E .20e	36	19¼	18¾	19	— ¼
Coty Inc .30g	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Coty Internat	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	14	21⅛	20¾	21	
Crane Co pf 5	†110	107	106¾	106¾	—1¼
Cream of Wh 1¾g	*1	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼ae	7	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
Crown Cork&S ¾g	7	33¼	32½	32½	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	†110	99¼	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	13	33¼	33	33	— ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	— ⅜
Cuba R R pf	†140	26¾	26	26	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Cudahy Packing	7	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	24	24	24	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	28	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	34	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	7	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
Cutler-Ham .35e	6	24⅛	23½	23½	— ½
Davega Strs 1½g	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
Davega Strs pf1¼	1	19½	19½	19½	
Davison Chem 1g	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Decca Record 1.20	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Deere & Co 2g	10	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	
Del & Hudson	97	28½	26⅜	28⅛	+1½
Del Lack&West	58	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	37	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Diam Matchpf1½	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Diam T Motor ¼ae	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	33½	33	33½	
Dixie Cup ⅓g	3	16	16	16	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	30	44½	44½	44½	
Doehler Die C ⅜ae	1	37	37	37	
Dome Mines h1.60	14	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	3	53½	53½	53½	— ⅜
Dow Chem 3	3	124	121⅞	121⅞	—2½
Dow Chem pf 4	2	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	12	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	11	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¾ae	6	146	145⅜	146	+ ¼
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
Eastern Air L	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Eastern R M .10e	*2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	165	164¾	164¾	— ⅜
Eaton Mfg 3	2	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
El Auto-Lite ½e	13	40½	40⅜	40½	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼ae	6	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	60	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	90	87½	89½	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	25	93½	91	93¼	+1
El Paso N G 2.40	6	31⅜	31	31	
Eng Pub Service	50	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	290	96	96	96	
EPSS5½pf5½ †	80	99	99	99	— ¼
Enp P S S6pf6 †	20	101	100⅞	101	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie RR 1g	20	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	147	12¾	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	3	55	54⅜	54⅞	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ¼ae	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Evans Prods ⅛ae	3	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	26¾	26½	26¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	15	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	22	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ae	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Fed M & S ½ae	18	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅞
Fed Mogul 1	2	19	19	19	— ¾
Fed MotTruck .40	*17	6⅝	6½	6½	
Federat D Sts 1⅓	3	24	23⅞	24	
FedDStrspf13¼g	3	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼ae	11	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ae	12	42	41¾	42	+ ½
FirstNatSts 2½g	4	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Flintkote .15e	13	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	7	38½	37½	38½	+1¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf	† 50	55½	55	55	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	6	20⅛	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	35⅞	35¾	35¾	
Fruehauf T pf5	†320	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gabriel Co .20g	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	21	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Garnewell Co⅓e †	20	27	27	27	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gardner Denver 1	4	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ae	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans ⅝ae	4	47	47	47	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30e	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	50	145	145	145	— ½
Gen Bronze .60g	4	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	28	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	5	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	90	95	95	95	
Gen Cigar (1)	3	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	147	147	147	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	39	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ½
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	113	113	113	— ½
Gen G & El A	176	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Gardner Den pf 3	1	56	56	56	
Gen Mills 4	2	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Gen Mills5pf5	† 10	128½	128½	128½	— ½
Gen Motors ¾ae	39	59¼	58¾	59	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	4	44½	4 ¾	44½	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	*5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	3	23	23	23	— ¾
Gen Real & Util	86	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅜
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	58½	58½	58½	+2
Gen Refract .30e	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
Gen S Cp pf 1¾ak †	90	83½	83	83	
Gen Tel 1.60	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	
Gen T&R 1g	3	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	20	102	102	102	
GilletteSafR .70g	36	10⅞	10½	10¾	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	2	79½	75½	79½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .15e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Glidden Co .30e	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	100	100	100	+1
Goodrich(BF) ½e	17	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	*2	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ½ae	16	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ⅓g	16	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
Goth Hosierypf7 †	2	106	106	105½	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	73	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Granby ConM .45g	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Grand Union ½zg	1	16½	16½	16½	
GraniteCS .52½zg	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Gt NorIOre ct 2g	4	15¾	15⅜	15⅞	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	51	32	31⅞	32	+ ½
Gt West Sug 2	4	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	40	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	+1⅞
Green H L 2a	2	47	47	47	— ⅝
Greyhound Corp 1	9	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
Greyhound pf .55	*1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½pg	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	3

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Cut Ordered In Production Of Magnesium

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered production curtailment ranging from 35 to 100 per cent in five magnesium plants located in various parts of the country.

The agency halted production entirely at the Dearborn, Mich., plant of the Ford Motor Company, and at the Mathieson Alkali Works at Lake Charles, La.

Fifty per cent cuts were ordered for the Electro Metallurgical Company, Spokane, Wash., and Permanente and Metals Corporation, Manteca, Calif. A 35 per cent reduction goes into effect at the Amco Magnesium Corporation, Wingdale, N. Y.

WPB said the rated capacity of all magnesium plants in the country is 586,000,000 pounds a year, and added the curtailments will amount to about 34,000,000 pounds a year, less than 6 per cent of the country's capacity.

The agency said production currently is running between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 pounds a month in excess of requirements.

"This large surplus production is due primarily to the fact that the armed services have not consumed the quantity stated in their requirements," WPB said.

"Surplus stocks of magnesium now total more than the amount required for two months at the rate of current consumption. Furthermore, this action will result in savings of coal, gas, transportation and labor in areas where one or all of them are scarce."

About 2,500 persons will be available for other essential war jobs as a result of the action, WPB said, adding that they "are expected to be speedily absorbed."

The agency said that of the five plants only the Permanente Metals Corporation has been operating at capacity.

"Therefore, the curtailments will be very much less drastic than appears from the rated-capacity figures," WPB stated.

At the plant of the Electro Metallurgical Company, for example, the order will freeze production at 50 per cent of rates capacity "or slightly more than the present rate," WPB pointed out, adding that virtually the same thing will be true of the Amco plant.

Court Upholds Order To Dissolve Utilities

Dissolution of the American Power and Light Company and the Electric Power and Light Corporation, both of which are Maine corporations, and subsidiaries of the Electric Bond and Share Company, as ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 22, 1942, was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in a 36-page printed opinion made public today.

The order of the SEC was ruled in accordance with Section 11—B-2, of the Public Utility Company Holding Act of 1935, commonly known as the "death sentence" clause, on the basis of a finding by the Commission that the corporate structure and continued existence of the two companies unduly and unnecessarily complicated the structure of the alleged Bond and Share system, and unfairly and inequitably distributed the voting power among the security holders of such system. Secondly, it was held that to effectuate the statutory requirements it is necessary that the American and the Electric Companies be dissolved.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.72⅛	1.71⅞	1.72	1.72	
Minneapolis	1.64	1.63¾	1.64	1.63¾	
Kansas City	1.62¾	1.62½	1.62¾	1.62⅝	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.68⅜	1.68¼	1.68¼	1.68⅜	
Minneapolis	1.60⅞	1.60⅞	1.60⅜	1.60⅞	
Kansas City	1.60	1.59¾	1.59¾	1.60	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66¾	1.66¼	1.66⅜	1.66½	
Minneapolis			1.58¾	1.58⅞	
Kansas City	1.58⅞	1.58⅝	1.58⅝	1.58⅞	
May Oats					
Chicago	.81¾	.81⅝	.81⅛	.81⅛	.81¾
Minneapolis	.....	.....	.79	.79	.79
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.30⅜	1.30⅜	1.29¼	1.29¼	1.30¼
July	1.28⅞	1.29¼	1.28¼	1.28⅜	1.28⅜
Sept.	1.27	1.27½	1.26⅝	1.26⅜	1.27
Dec.	1.27½	1.28⅛	1.27½	1.27½	1.27⅞
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.26	1.26¼	1.25¾	1.26	1.25⅞
July	1.21⅛	1.21¼	1.21	1.21	1.21½
Sept.	1.15⅞	1.16⅛	1.15⅝	1.15¾	1.16¼

Wool

	Grease				
March	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0n	97.0
May	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.0b	93.3
July	92.0	92.0	92.0	91.0b	91.3
October				88.5b	88.8
December				85.5b	86.0
	Tops				
March	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.0b	129.0
May	128.6	128.6	128.5	128.0b	128.5
July	120.0	120.0	119.6	119.5b	119.8
October	116.5	116.5	116.0	116.0b	116.5
December	113.1	113.1	113.0	112.5b	113.0

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Cotton

March	21.25	21.25	21.20	21.22	21.20
May	20.78	20.78	20.71	20.72	20.77
July	20.17	20.17	20.10	20.11	20.14
Oct	19.63	19.63	19.54	19.56	19.59
Dec	19.42	19.42	19.34	19.35	19.38

Spot—21.66.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Eggs				
October	38.75	38.95	38.65	38.65	38.70
	Potatoes				
March	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.25
November				2.80n	2.80

n—Nominal.

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Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9½	10¼
American Hardware Co	28¼	30¼
American Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
American Manufac 5 pf	89¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
APPleton Company	32¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	3¾
Arlington Mills	47½	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19¾	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19¾	20½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅜	21¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35½	38¼
Brown Co	1.90	2.20
Brown Co pf	34¾	37¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅞	17¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34	38¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	28¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25¾	27¾
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	9¾	11⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21¼
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	12¾
Exolon Co	7⅞	9¾
Family Finance pf A	24½	26¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¼
General Fire Extinguisher	155⅜	17¼
General Machinery	22¾	26
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	43	46
Graton & Knight Co	83⅜	87⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87¾	91¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	58¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27⅜	29½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¾	19⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¼	18
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	32	34
International Machine Tool	6¼	7
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8¾	10¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	37¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores (7)	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	69¾	72¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	49¼	52¼
Marli-Rexell Corp	58¾	62
*Merck & Co	40	43¼
*Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65½	70
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	22¾
Miller's Falls Company	97	111¾
Missouri-Kansas ipe Line	8¼	8⅞
Nashawena Mills	16	17⅝
Nashua Gummed & C aper	66¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	33
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¾	79¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29¾	32⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	13⅛	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	60¾	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46¾	50
†Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	32	35¾
Ohio Finance	9¾	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37¼	40¼
Parker Appliance	13⅜	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	31¾	34
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	31¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¼	..
Sanford Mills	38½	41½
Submarine Signal Co	26	28¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	16¼	17¾
U S Envelope Company	42¼	47¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	69½	73½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25½	28
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	11
West Point Manufacturing	473⅛	483⅛
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11	12¼

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.61	3.95
Amerex Holding	25.75	27.625
American Business Shares	3.54	3.87
Axe Houghton Fund	14.18	15.25
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.03	108.24
Boston Fund	17.24	18.54
Broad Street Investing	18.16	20.44
Bullock Fund	18.09	18.54
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.78	29.88
Chemical Fund	9.56	10.35
Christiana Securities Co	2390.00	2515.00
Community Corp	9.81	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	40.00	43.00
Dividend Shares	1.23	1.36
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.19	22.76
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.87	13.82
Equitable Invest Corp	30.49	32.78
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.50	37.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.74	10.19
Fund Investors Inc	22.63	24.80
General Capital	33.31	35.82
General Investors Trust	5.39	5.80
Group Securities Inc.	7.12	7.83
Fully Admin Shares:		
Railroad Shares	3.86	4.04
Steel Shares	4.32	4.76
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.43	23.04
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.86	.95
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	29.15	S-1	....	26.24
B-2	....	31.15	S-2	....	14.21
B-3	....	21.50	S-3	....	11.07
B-4	....	10.87	S-4	....	4.92
K-1		18.55	K-2		21.49

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	24.20	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.90	....
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.05
Mass Invest Tr	21.36	22.97
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.40	11.18
Mutual Invest	10.95	11.96
Nation Wide Voting	1.27	1.40
New England Fund	12.62	13.60
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.00	21.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.57
Putnam Fund	13.82	14.86
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	14.375	16.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.37	3.70
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.82	92.66
Scudder Trask Fund	14.29	15.21
State Street Invest.	82.79	88.97
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.74	.83
Wellington Fund	16.43	18.05
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.69	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.74	..
Diversified Tr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	5.60	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.74	5.48
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.06	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.64	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.31	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.41	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.63	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.25	29.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not not held 3 years.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¼	53¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36	37¾
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11½	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insur Newark (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	57½	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7⅞
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	21⅜	22⅞
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45¼	47¼
Continental Casualty (1.20)	39	41½
Federal (1.40)	45	48½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83¾	87¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14½
Franklin Fire	26⅝	27⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (⅛e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9½
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¾	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28¾	30½
Homestead (1¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co NAmerica (2½a)	80¼	82¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1.80)	39¼	42¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9⅛
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68	71½
Merchants&MfrsofNewYork (.40)	6¾	7
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	57½	60¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅜
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½e)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27⅝	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
North River (1)	21⅞	23¾
Northeast Insurance	8¼	8⅞

Council Head Urges Simpler Business Taxes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (AP)—President Edward E. Chase of the New England Council, pleading for "simplification of taxes on business," charged today that "the present tax system has put a premium on trickery."

Mr. Chase's prepared address was delivered at the 74th quarterly meeting of the council, a regional development organization, which also heard Clinton Davidson, the economist, assert that business itself was "responsible for the complications and absurdities in the excess profits tax."

"Though fully aware of the equal need for simplifying the taxation of individuals," said Mr. Chase, president of the Maine Securities Company of Portland, Maine, "we are stressing the necessity for simplification of taxes on business."

No Specific Program

He said the council was advocating no specific program nor was it "presenting a complaint about the amount of business taxes, which for the sake of a sound fiscal policy should perhaps be increased during the war."

Charging that "one cannot turn around without encountering a former absurdity which has been made logical by the tax system" and that there were many examples "where a business concern, by legitimate devices of recapitalization or transfer of ownership, without changing the business or its ability to pay taxes, has greatly reduced its tax liability," Mr. Chase said:

"I have heard of a company which made a lot of money on munitions; and in order to keep it, instead of paying 80 per cent in taxes, the management went into the development of oil leases by drilling on shares. The losses would be offset by reduced taxes, while profits could be avoided by capping wells and leaving the oil in the ground."

Mr. Chase said there were businesses now "organized solely for the purpose of buying established enterprises where former owners could achieve a tax status more favorable tha nthey would otherwise possess."

George A. Renard of New York City, executive secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, urged industry to establish an immediate "beach head" in the present military economy, adding that business must not wait for Government planning in taking the offensive with well-built and far-seeing reconversion plans.

Report for Government

He characterized the Baruch-Hancock demobilization program as a "report meant for government and not for industry."

"The first steps of demobilization are already underway," Mr. Renard declared. "They have started with the growing contract cancellations, cutbacks and conversions.

"The reconversion and postwar problem is the job, not of government legislation, which however may assist, but of the officers and executives of each company. That goes for surplus and contract terminations too."

Boston Stocks

March 17

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	34⅜	34	34	34⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼
.40a	Bos Her-Trav	21½	21½	21½	21½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39¾	39½	39½	39½
..	Bos & M st A pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	Bos & M st B pf	8⅝	8½	8⅝	7¼
.84	Bos Pers Prop	13	13	13	13⅜
.75d	Cooper Range	6	6	6	6
.75a	F Gas&F pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39
..	E M St Ry	7	7	7	6½
10.00cE	M SR 1st pf	101¾	101½	101½	102
..	E M SR pf B	75	75	75	75
..	Eastern SS	10	10	10	10¼
..	Maine Cent pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
..	Maine Cent pf	34	34	34	34
..	Narr Fas Asso	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
..	Nat Tunnel	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
..	N E Gas&E pf	27	27	27	27
1.50a	N E Tel & Tel	105½	104¾	104¾	105¼
..	North Butte	45c	44c	45c	44c
.60	Shawmut Asso	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	25	25	25	25
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71⅞	71½	71⅞	71⅞
..	Utah M & T	25c	25c	25c	24c
2.00a	Warren S Fr	24	24	24	24

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	114½	119½
Liberty Aircraft	11¼	12¾
Piper Aircraft	6¼	7⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¾	9

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor-Hydro-Electric	13¼	15
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	..
Brockton Gas Light	7⅞	9
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116	121
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	158	171⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	..
Conn Light & Power	39¾	42
Eastern Utilities Asso	23⅜	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	18⅜	21⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¼	40
Green Mountain Power pf	76¼	79¼
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51¼
Haverhill Electric	28¼	27¾
Haverhill Gas Light	14¾	16⅜
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29½	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	79¼	83¼
Mass Power & Light pf	16¾	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26⅜	28⅛
*N E Power Assn 6 pf	56¾	58¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	106¾	109¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97¾	100¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	39½	42
N E Public Serv $6 pf	38⅝	41⅞
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	29¾	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅜	8⅜
Springfield Gas Light	21¼	23¼
*Western Mass Companies	24½	26⅛

*Ex-dividend.

Cont'l Oil Director

© Underwood & Underwood
William C. Potter

Elected a director of the Continental Oil Company. Mr. Potter is chairman of the executive committee of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

Thomas Offers Bill To Change Parity Price Base Period

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Legislation to alter the base period for determining parity prices of agricultural commodities and to require labor costs to be calculated in fixing parity was introduced yesterday by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma in an effort to "stabilize commodity prices at higher levels."

"Farmers are quitting because they can't produce food crops at present prices," Senator Thomas told a reporter. "Many people don't seem to realize it but a famine threatens this country unless we can give the farmer some incentive to keep on the farm."

Senator Thomas, member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said his bill would change the base period for determining parity for all commodities from 1909-14 to the 10-year period 1919-29 when, he said, "there were relatively higher prices prevailing all along the line."

Parity is a price designed to give the farmer the same return (in terms of purchasing power) that he had in a past period. It is computed now on 1909-14 averages but does not include farm labor costs as a factor. Parity is used as a basis for government crop loans.

Land Grant Rail Rates' Repeal Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Repeal of "archaic" land grant provisions of the Transportation Act, under which the Government receives a 50 per cent reduction in rail freight rates, has been recommended to Congress by an investigating board.

The committee, headed by Robert E. Webb, was created under the 1940 Transportation Act to investigate public aids to transportation. Its report was made public by Chairman Boren (D) of Oklahoma, of a House subcommittee which opened hearings on a bill to abolish land grant rates.

"The board believes," Mr. Webb wrote, ". . . . that all existing land grant rate provisions—which, since 1940 have been intended to be applicable only to military or naval property and military or naval personnel when traveling on official duty—should be repealed.

The rates were established in 1879 after the Government granted to certain western railroads some 130,000,000 acres to aid in financing construction.

The grants have "long since served their intended purpose of promoting the development of unsettled parts of the country," Mr. Webb said.

Railroads which did not receive grants of land have had to equalize with land-grant rates in order to compete with the land roads for Government traffic, he continued, and said the Government should pay the same rates which are held to be reasonable for application to others.

He raised these other points:

Repeal of land grant rates would remove the cause for many complaints by many shippers of unequal opportunities for developing Government business. Government, shippers and railroads would all be relieved of uncertainty and expense resulting from complexities involved in determining land grant deductions. Motor and water carriers would be in a better position to compete for Government traffic as they can handle it economically.

Mr. Webb urged a settlement of the land-grant rates question now to "remove one of the elements of uncertainty confronting the rail carriers, shippers and competing types of carriers in the coming period of post-war readjustment."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

At long last, after moving sidewise practically all this year, the stock market suddenly rushed up last week to new highs for the year.

The rise was in the industrials, which took the ball away from the rails, which now rested on their laurels after their considerable climb of recent weeks. Leading among industrial groups were the motors, the railroad equipment shares, the rubber shares, whisky stocks, drygoods issues, amusements, and a scattering of preferred issues. It was still a selective market, as to groups.

Chartwise or technically the action was very good. Volume increased considerably on the rise, to the highest levels this year, and was largest on the days of most strength. In getting above the 140 line again, the Dow-Jones industrials have now recovered about two thirds of the loss since last summer and if they can go through the remaining six points it will "prove" somehow on the charts that this is still the same old bull market that started in April, 1942, when the military fortunes of the United Nations were at their lowest ebb.

Various Explanations of Rise

At first it seemed that the market had started up for no particular reason at all, just perhaps through boredom over kicking around at the same levels for two months. Perhaps the steady pounding of a rapid succession of good earnings reports for 1943 had softened up the bears and enabled the industrials to knock through the ceiling.

The rise might be a belated reflection of the forward march of the Russians in the Ukraine, the phenomenal advance of the U. S. Navy toward Japan, and the new scale of bombing attacks on Germany. An immediate spot news explanation was given in the Colorado by-election victory of the Republicans, though there have been a number of such small straws in the wind in the last couple of months.

Nobody gave any seasonal explanation, because those who scan the records say that March is as likely to go down as to go up—and vice-versa. In fact, there was some worry lest the March 15 tax date might pull some money out of the market, at least temporarily. It did not seem to, but that may merely mean that the trouble is put off to April 15, for this year taxpayers have nothing to pay on March 15 except the unpaid balance on 1943 plus an eighth of the 1942 tax, while they will have their usual quarterly payment to make this year at a later date, probably April 15.

The Steel Wage Fight

Some people thought the market might have been helped by the progress, or lack of progress, of the pending wage case in the steel industry. Victory for the steel workers would mean either a frank disruption of the Little Steel formula or else such transparent subterfuges and substitutes as might cause the WLB and the Office of Economic Stabilization or whatever the Byrnes-Vinson office is called to lose face entirely.

However, the stock market has not in practice, in recent years, been taking the classical Ricardian view of wages—that when wages go up profits must go down. It seems to take the broader view that the relation is more complicated. OPA has been working on a study of steel costs, since the price of steel is about the same as in 1939, and this study is probably one of those politico-statistical tries at finding the figures to support a given position.

In this case, the problem is really to determine the position, after which the figures can be easily selected. OPA has a choice of positions. It may say, there should be no price increase and no wage increase either; or that there should be both; or that there should be a wage increase without a price increase. Figures can "prove" any of these positions.

So far the only thing certain in the picture seems to be that the outcome of the wage fight in steel will again this year, as in 1941, have a powerful influence on the wage level throughout the country.

H. F.

More Efficient Fuel Oil For Home Heating Forecast

NEW YORK (AP)—A better fuel oil for home heating which will give more heat per gallon was forecast at the closing session of the Oil-Heat Institute Convention.

W. A. Matheson, chairman of the Institute's postwar planning committee, said plentiful supplies of the new oil will be available because of the increase in refining of high octane gasolines. With minor changes the oil can be burned in present heating units.

C. E. Lewis, general sales manager of the Delco appliance division of General Motors, was re-elected president of the Institute.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED — Teachers for school year 1944-1945, in fields of mathematics, chemistry, English, and commercial subjects by private preparatory school in Midwest. Kindly address replies to Box C-40. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—College instructor of English, also instructor in French and German or Spanish, by small college of liberal Arts in the Midwest. Address replies to Box C-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN or woman care for gentleman: resident position near N. Y. C.; references. Write Box W-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WANTED

Alert, neat young man as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

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The Christian Science Monitor
500 Fifth Ave., New York City

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Experienced on small blanking dies and jigs; excellent working conditions in small shop, convenient to all transportation; all war work now with excellent postwar prospects.

N. S. BAER COMPANY
9 Montgomery Street, Hillside, N. J.

FACTORY worker needed in novelty curtain plant; one familiar with cutting materials and machine maintenance would find good opportunity; essential war workers cannot be considered. Write for particulars; state experience. HENRY W. PLANT CO., Passaic, N. J.

JANITOR—GOOD PAY

RELIABLE WORKMAN: ROOM PROVIDED. COPLEY SQUARE DISTRICT, BOSTON. Box F-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

GOOD Brown & Sharpe automatics operator, also rebuilders of machine tools. WILLIAMS MACHINE CO., Poultney, Vt.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED

Alert neat young woman as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

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The Christian Science Monitor
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Experienced Bookkeeper
with knowledge of stenography
Good OPPORTUNITY
5-Day Week References Required
STAR BRUSH MFG. CO.
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For girls and young women who are High School graduates, living in or near Boston. Filing and clerical work of an interesting and varied nature. Convenient location. Congenial surroundings. Five-day week. Opportunity for advancement. Pleasant working conditions with long established business.

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OFFICE CLERK
In Boston Division Office

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DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER CORP.
Call Hub. 3515

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Openings in various departments: general clerical, typing, some figure work; insurance organization; permanent positions.

Apply to MR. THORPE
184 High Street, Boston
or telephone Han. 7330

WANTED STENOGRAPHER
with some experience
Christian Scientist
Box C-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HOUSEWORKER, middle aged (Protestant), fond of children; good home. Write D. S. GRAHAM, Seville Ave., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 2694.

SALESGIRL, capable, for Quality Bake Shop, Jamaica, L. I. State experience. Write Box A-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DOWNSTAIRS and cooking, 2 in family, no laundry; good salary. Call Kir. 1662 from 3 to 6 p. m. Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER. BROOKLINE, MASS.; SMALL FAMILY; OWN ROOM; $20; REFERENCES. BEA. 3830.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper and cook for two business people; sleep in or out; good salary. PL. 3-0869 or PL.-8-3084, N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co.
IT'S TIME TO THINK OF
EASTER
All departments are ready to meet your Easter needs.
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS

PORTER'S
for your
EASTER OUTFIT
Women's and Misses'
224-229 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.

COLONIAL REPRODUCTIONS
in
Solid Mahogany
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main St., Opp. Forest Ave.
Brockton 48, Mass.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
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S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

Renee's
Chapeaux Elegants
1374 Beacon St., Brookline
27 Central St., Wellesley

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Stree. ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Have your winter wardrobe freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

CAMBRIDGE

Permanents, Marcel and Finger Waving done by appointment

Charlotte Hunter
Tro. 0182 44 Creighton St.

Our Line of
HALLMARK EASTER CARDS
is the most complete
LA FRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. Tro. 7538
Fountain Pens—Typwriters
Stationery—Repairs

Fiske
Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Harvard Square, Cambridge
KIRkland 8681

DEDHAM

Joseph J. Crespi
PLUMBING and HEATING
11 Eastern Ave. Ded. 0130

FITCHBURG

A Full Line of
NEW SPRING MILLINERY
in Styles that are Exclusive and priced to fit every Woman's Budget
Spillane Millinery
550 Main Street

F. H. Lane Company
QUALITY It means more than ever this Spring and it is strictly maintained at this store.
Same reasonable prices.
Spring attire now ready
530 MAIN STREET

EASTER CARDS
The loveliest you have ever seen
at
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
360 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

CHIMNEY SWEEP
Quickly cleanses heat-wasting soot and scale from firebox to chimney top
48 oz. can $1
Purchase yours today at
WILSON'S

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Conserve Your Garments
Have them Dry Cleaned at the Individual regularly.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

BEEF PORK
LAMB VEAL
Home-Smoked Ham and Bacon
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

HINGHAM

Just Arrived
A full line of flower and vegetable seeds in packages and bulk.
All you will need in fertilizers, insecticides and garden tools.
Walsh & Packard Inc.
31 MAIN ST.

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Since 1880
SPRING STYLE PARADE
MACARTNEY'S
431-433 Essex Street,
Telephone 4111

Charming Clothes
for the
Junior, Miss or Matron
Michael Jay's
ANDOVER, MASS.
"Things Different"

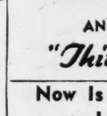
Now Is the Time to Buy or Lay-Away That
GIFT for GRADUATION
A deposit will hold any gift for Graduation, Easter, Birthdays, Weddings, Anniversaries and Mother's Day.
EVERETT F. SCANNELL, PROP.
SCHNEIDER'S
Jewelers
314 Essex Street Lawrence, Mass.

Easter Suggestions
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men, Women and Boys
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0064
Billfolds
Stationery
Tek Toothbrushes
Kemp Nuts


The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass Ave., Lex. 1499-J
Buy EASTER CARDS
Now, while the Selection is Good

Gifts of Distinction
Including new glass, hand painted trays, costume jewelry, bags, handkerchiefs, California flowers, Easter cards, picture frames and framing.
THE MINUTE MAN GIFT SHOP
1840 MASS. AVE.

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

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Closed Mondays—Open all other days, including Sundays and Holidays, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LOWELL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL
Ready with large stocks of coats, suits and accessories for spring.
It's three weeks to Easter

65 Years of Service
GOLDTEX SUITS
STYLETEX SUITS
STYLESETTER SUITS
Guaranteed Satisfaction
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
CUMNER TALBOT
JOHN W. FRASER

Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment of Glass, Silver and China
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
115 Central Street
Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.
Annual March Parade of Housewares
Stock up now for spring and summer—with everyday Household needs.

This is the time to buy your
EASTER CARDS
while there is a good selection
DONALDSON'S
75 Merrimack St. Lowell, Mass.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

G. C. PRINCE & SON, Inc.
108 MERRIMACK ST.
Gifts—Stationers—Toys
Easter Cards and Decorations

LYNN

Children's
Spring Coats
Box and fitted types in Shetlands, tweeds, checks and plaids.
SIZES 7 TO 14
$12.98 $15.98 $19.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

DUPONT
PAINTS
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
162 Market Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashion takes its FIRST PEEK at Spring—
See the NEW arriving daily
J. N. Joslin Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

at Kotzen's...
MID-WINTER CLEARANCE
Many exceptional values included in this store-wide clearance.
TERMS, of course
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
IT IS TIME TO CONSIDER YOUR
SPRING PERMANENT
82 Pleasant Street Malden 0465-W

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

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ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT Ford SERVICE
Used Cars Bought and Sold
38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
ARL. 6760

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.
HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS
Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
An Invitation to Beauty
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream. Candy

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 3:00
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
Two Convenient Stores
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

WING'S
70th ANNIVERSARY
Gifts for the Bride
A really fine selection of gifts, including glassware, bookends, china and lots more.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

La France
Watches — Diamonds
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

Delicious
HOT + BUNS
EVERY WED. AND FRIDAY
CHOCK FULL OF FRUIT 33c A DOZEN
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

Make your selection of
Easter Cards Early
at
HUTCHINSON'S
222 UNION ST.

Easter Suggestions
Hand Bags $2.95 Up, Umbrellas $3.95 Up, Lady Buxton bill folds, $2.00 Up, Letter Paper .60 Up.
HEADQUARTERS FOR LUGGAGE
C. F. CUSHING - SON
586 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.

Perry
THE FLORIST
72 Spring St., next to Y.W.C.A.
Potted Plants, Floral Pieces and Cut Flowers for All Occasions

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield
Launderers & Cleaners
Buy War Bonds
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

War Conditions
Won't let you build,
But you can—
Insulate Your Home
Storm Sash Your Windows
Paint All You Want
Put On a New Roof
and Keep Your Home in Good Repair
We have the materials you need
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. Big. 7997

If it's anything in hardware, we have it, if anybody has it.
Moore and Moore, Inc.
361 Center Street Big. 8072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOP

Hosiery and Scarves at
433 Center Street
Newton—Las. 6084
Gowns at
Brookline
1391 Beacon St.
Bea. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
MISS AND MRS.
Smart wearing apparel
"Where friends and fashions meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone Las. 7400

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk, Cream, Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

HOME MADE BREAD
15c loaf
Fresh Every Day
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0339

Texaco
Batteries recharged.
Brakes lined.
Cars greased—oil changed.
Free vacuuming of cars with grease and wash job.
DON SHEA SERVICE STATION
664 Wash. St., Nr. Fore River Bridge

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., T. D. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

REEVE'S MARKET
1071 State Street Phone 2-3197
Over Half a Century of Continuous Service

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Painting and Decorating
Wholesale and Retail
Paint and Wallpapers
New Ceilings—Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

WALTHAM

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

The Horace I. Johnson Drug Co.
Candy, Cosmetics
617 Main St., Opp. City Hall
Telephone Waltham 3870

WELLESLEY

Star Market Co.
4 Convenient Neighborhood Stores
Highest Quality Foods

24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown	Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville	Big. 8400
583 Washington St., Wellesley	Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville	

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WINTHROP

TO SERVE YOU BETTER
We have doubled our floor space. You are invited to inspect our enlarged facilities.
ALLEN'S MEAT SHOP
19 Somerset Avenue Ocean 1673

WORCESTER

DUPONT
DUCO
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
63 MECHANIC STREET

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See us for your 1944 Automobile Insurance
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

Elizabeth Ollis
Expert Hairdressers
Hair Goods Sold
DIAL 4-7238
476 Main St., 3rd Floor, Opp. City Hall

Faille Crepe $1.19 yd.
39 inches wide in 12 new Spring shades.
The Fabric Shop
546 MAIN ST.

European Classified

COAL MERCHANTS

CORRALL & CO. LTD.

20, Ship St., Brighton, Sussex	Tel. 1008
South Rd., Preston Park, Sussex	Tel. 2216
117, Western Rd., Hove, Sussex	Tel. 1103

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EAST EWELL, Surrey.—Comfortable home offered business man, private house, garden, breakfast and evening meal, 45/-. Box W-1668, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

HOVE, Sussex—Comfortable bed-sitting room, breakfast, 30/-, other meals optional. Gas fire, ring. Quiet, nr. shops, buses, gardens. 105a, Lansdowne Place. Tel. 2033.

POST WANTED

COMPANION where maid kept, light duties only; sewing, reading, personal washing; modern house; garden; quiet district away London. Box W-1856, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES.—Required in September or earlier, two resident assistant mistresses to teach between them mathematics, Latin, history, and geography; Burnham scale; govt. pension scheme. Apply: Headmistress, Claremont School (of Esher), Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	I	C	H	A	E	L
O	▨	R	▨	S	▨	I
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M	O	O	N	▨	D	▨
E	L	L	▨	F	O	G
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A	N	H	I	N	G	A
L	▨	I	▨	C	▨	S
D	A	N	C	E	R	S

17

European Classified

(Continued)

TUTORS

COACHING. Examinations. Modern Languages and Latin a speciality. R. O. Cercles, P. I. L. 53, Woodstone Avenue, Stonaleigh, Ewell, Surrey (Ewell 3789).

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY, WINTON, WIMBORNE. 26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate Street (Tel. Bath 4865)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of
CHILDREN
a Speciality

For DYEING and DRY CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS

22, St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 123

BIRMINGHAM

Tel: Mid 3901
SALLY
31 NEEDLESS ALLEY
(Seven doors up. NEW ST. Side of Kardomah Cafe)
DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY
SPECIALIZE IN LARGE & SMALL FITTINGS
MODELS IN STOCK
PROP: M. WHITEMAN.

DRAPERS
for Best Coupon Value
in
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Visit
ORTON'S
113, Stratford Road, Sparkbrook
Tel. Vic. 0768

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HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
317, WIMBORNE ROAD, WINTON
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE
and at SALISBURY and BATH.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 38 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
requirements
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
842-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE SEAFORD BRIGHTON HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 26787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
WASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BROMLEY

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBRIDGE

ALLIN'S
for
PLUMBING, HOT WATER AND GENERAL HEATING
Repairs and Installations
12, BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3431

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

NORWICH

ALLEN & DAWS
Jewellers
17 St. Giles Street, Norwich
Telephone Norwich 22824
Beauty Specialists Registered Hairdressers
Ann & Jane
10 QUEEN STREET, NORWICH
Tel. 21928

ENGLAND

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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BRAUNTON of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
HANDLEYS LTD. TELEPHONE 2241

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
3, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

Specialists in Beauty Culture & Wig Making
MAISON MARCELS
Ladies' Hairdressers
(Mrs. E. Svensson)
(Late Albert Road Junction)
COURT LANE
E. COSHAM HANTS.
(Only Address)
TELEPHONE COSHAM 75662

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD

CROWSNEST DAIRIES LTD.
for MILK
The Best and Most Economical Food
LICHFIELD 2391

SUTTON—Surrey

Outfitters and Tailors
DUGANS
invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
24, High Street, Sutton

Back the Attack with MORE War Bonds

ENGLAND

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
Frank East
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
3, 5 and 7 High St. TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts
TEL. 63157

WAYCOTTS
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TROULANS LTD.
1 STRAND, TORQUAY
(The only local address)
Suppliers of all types of Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3884
(Also Exeter, Honiton, Totnes)

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE LTD.
66, Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Phone 2727 (5 lines)
Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

THE CENTRE CAFÉ
Patisserie Suisse
Opposite Town Hall
Weston-super-Mare
Phone 1178
Open Tuesday to Saturday
9:30 a. m.-6 p. m.

HOLYROOD Knitwear
Utility Values and Prices
Wool Jumpers, Cardigans, Suits
Stylish Smart Reliable
FRANK HODGSON 68-70 Moorland Road Weston-super-Mare

KATHLEEN BRADLEY
Ladies' Hairdresser
Registered Eugene Waver
16, Orchard Place
Phone 2239

HYSSETT & SON LTD.
PRINTERS STATIONERS
PAPER, and PAPER BAG MERCHANTS
91, High Street, Weston-super-Mare
Telephone 142

Walker & Ling
Millinery, Costumes
Frocks, Coats
Ladies' and Children's Wear
High Street, Weston-super-Mare and at Bath Phone 137

H. C. WEBBER, F. A. I.
Estate Agent
Auctioneer Valuer
61-63, Oxford Street, Weston-super-Mare
Phone 151

WORCESTER

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square, Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Jackets Can Be Removed From Potatoes Without Using Paring Knives?

News of any successful method for "skinning" potatoes without paring would be of interest to any member of the armed forces who has ever been on K. P. duty. Two new methods of de-jacketing spuds without the use of knives have been developed.

One of them is an improvement in the lye-peeling process which has been used for years in some potato canning plants for peeling small, just-dug potatoes.

As now perfected, the process may be used on larger potatoes

with tougher skins. The potatoes are dusted and water-washed, then immersed in a lye or caustic soda solution of carefully regulated temperature and concentration.

From this biting bath, the potatoes go to a washer in which mechanical action and water combine to effect the removal of the skin and the thin, gelatinous envelope which forms in the lye bath.

After a final rinsing, the gleaming white spuds are completely free from lye and ready to be used for canning or to be sliced and dehydrated. It is claimed for this method that, in large-scale operations, it is more economical than any other known method.

Still another large-scale method of knifeless spud peeling starts with bringing 30 gallons of water, to which 100 pounds of salt have been added, to a boil. Next, the potatoes are immersed in this hot brine for about six minutes. The potatoes are then removed from the brine and spread out on a flat surface.

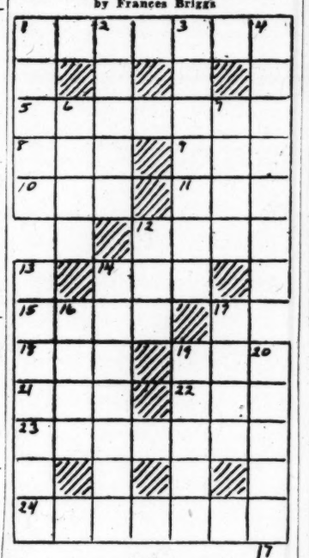
The next step is to hose the spuds thoroughly with a high-pressure stream of cold water, rolling them around the while. After such treatment, the skins should either drop off voluntarily or should depart with only a slight bit of encouragement in the form of rubbing.

This hot-brine peeling method was developed in the western regional research laboratory of the United State's Department of Agriculture for use in potato-dehydrating plants. The new method effects a considerable saving in manpower and is believed to be less wasteful than hand-peeling. Also, the method may be applied to the processing of turnips and various other root vegetables as well.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is titular hero of Milne drama in which Mary is titular heroine?
5—In what language would you expect "Cavalleria Rusticana" to be sung?
8—Jack's malt was eaten by what creature in the Mother Goose rhyme?
9—Devoured.
10—Before.
11—What is first name of Jones, famous fictional foundling?
12—Who is one of Nibelungs in Wagner's operas?
14—The turquoise is birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
15—Juliet did not wish Romeo's love to prove as "variable" as what celestial body?
18—Old cloth measure.
19—What have London and San Francisco in common?
21—What is a quick, smart blow?
22—Ever (cont.)?
23—What is the American snakebird?
24—Terpsichorean entertainers are what?

Down

1—What is watered silk?
2—What is a large basket or hamper of wickerwork?
3—What do you call a native of the largest continent?
4—Guards or tackles in American football are known as what?
6—What weed grew in Biblical gardens?
7—What is one of small parts out of which any physical quantity is built up?
12—Adult males.
13—One born in May wears what for a birthstone?
14—What creature is also known as a sea goose?
16—Who is heroine of "Good Earth"?
17—Who was chief of Saul's herdmen?
19—Tom Sawyer cleverly acquired workers to whitewash what?
20—What is Italian millet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Camera Club Contributions

"Labor Trend?" may well be the caption for this serious looking "defense worker." The picture was submitted by Mary Franks, Austin, Texas.

Top: "High Note," a realistic photograph by Mrs. Benjamin T. Broome, Knoxville. Bottom: "First Meeting," submitted by Frances McFarland, Santa Monica, Calif., reveals Lieut. G. U. Guigley, U. S. N. R., enjoying a first glimpse of his three-month-old daughter.

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"My Secret Ambition," says B. K., Lititz, Penna., "is to have a radio that has push buttons marked Dance Music, Opera, Sports, Drama, News, etc., instead of station identifications."

* * *

My Secret Ambition:
When company comes
A spotless house,
A baby as still as
Any mouse,
Fresh mince pie
Upon the shelf,
And a calm and quiet
Inner self!

When company comes—unexpected!—A.K., Casa Grand, Ariz.

* * *

"It's to become a famous writer, wealthy enough to be able to send editors' rejection slips for the checks they send me! That would make up for all the rejection slips I've been getting for my contributions. My—wouldn't I have a bale of them to send out!"—V. M. DuP., Bowerston, Ohio.

* * *

"I wish that my mail box would sound a musical chime whenever the postman inserted mail. I always look forward to getting my letters as soon as they come but the mailman never arrives at the same time. It would save lots of time and trips downstairs."—Mrs. A. C. T., Buffalo.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will hope continually, and will yet praise thee more and more.—Ps. 71:14

Co-operation

New York City

Back in the United States unexpectedly for a few days' stay, a young Navy lieutenant telephoned from this city to his wife in Delaware to catch the first train and join him in New York.

Putting down the receiver, he left the phone booth and began a trek of several hours from hotel to hotel, only to meet with the same rejoinder: "No rooms."

Toward evening and the time when his wife would arrive, he had still been unable to find a room, when as he turned away from another desk clerk a businessman stepped up to him. "I'd planned to stay on in New York for a couple more days," he told the lieutenant, "but I can get a train out of town tonight, and you and your wife can take over my room here." The stranger insisted, so that when the Navy wife arrived in the city her temporary home was awaiting her.

Did You Know That—

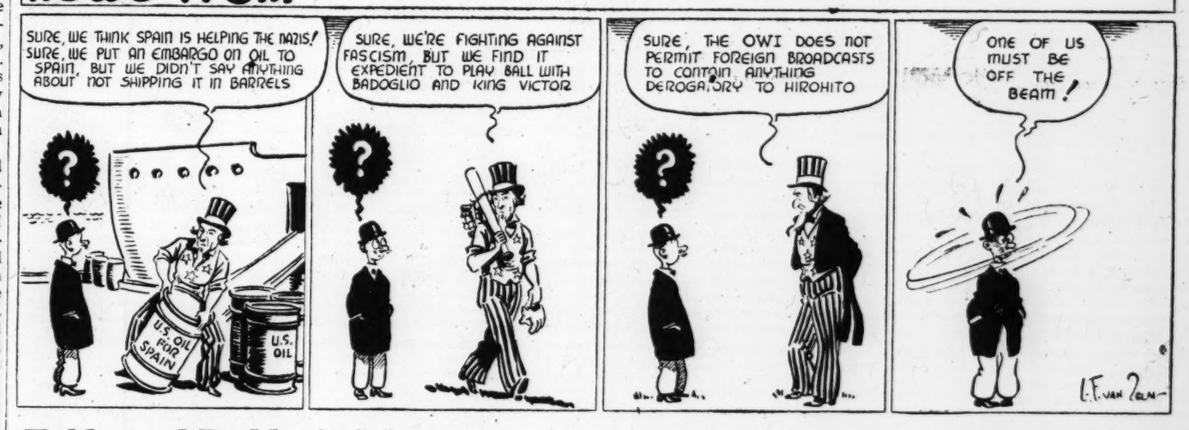
Domestic airplanes carried over 470,000 passengers in 1931, and over 4,,000,000 in 1941?

Lumberjills are replacing lumberjacks in England? Strong, physically fit women from 17 to 40 years of age, after one month's training in forestry, are working in the timber and the sawmills.

Only high-grade potatoes can be satisfactorily dehydrated?

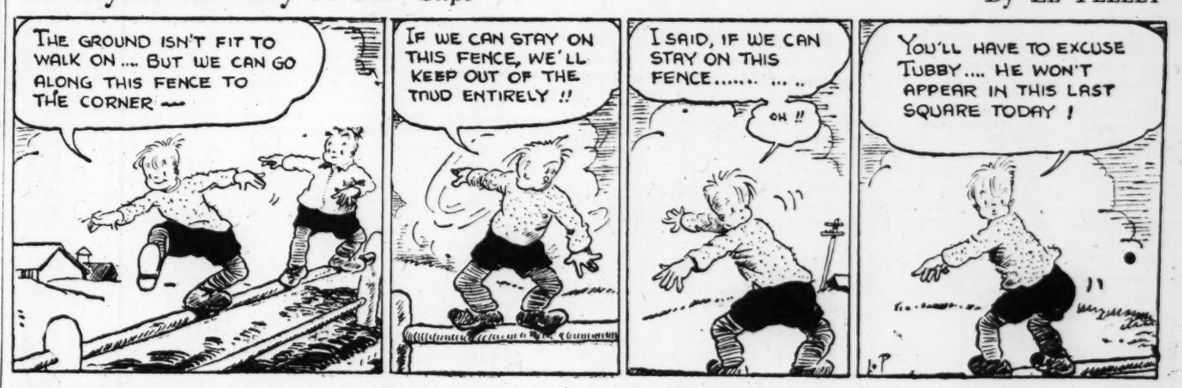
Forest fires in the United States each year burn over an area about the size of New York state?

NEWS ITEM— SOME THINGS WE LITTLE MEN DON'T QUITE UNDERSTAND.


SURE, WE THINK SPAIN IS HELPING THE NAZIS! SURE, WE PUT AN EMBARGO ON OIL TO SPAIN, BUT WE DIDN'T SAY ANYTHING ABOUT NOT SHIPPING IT IN BARRELS
U.S. OIL FOR SPAIN
U.S. OIL
SURE, WE'RE FIGHTING AGAINST FASCISM, BUT WE FIND IT EXPEDIENT TO PLAY BALL WITH BADOGLIO AND KING VICTOR
SURE, THE OWI DOES NOT PERMIT FOREIGN BROADCASTS TO CONTAIN ANYTHING DEROGATORY TO HIROHITO
ONE OF US MUST BE OFF THE BEAM!
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slips*

By Le Pelley


THE GROUND ISN'T FIT TO WALK ON.... BUT WE CAN GO ALONG THIS FENCE TO THE CORNER —
IF WE CAN STAY ON THIS FENCE, WE'LL KEEP OUT OF THE MUD ENTIRELY !!
I SAID, IF WE CAN STAY ON THIS FENCE..... ... ..
OH !!
YOU'LL HAVE TO EXCUSE TUBBY.... HE WON'T APPEAR IN THIS LAST SQUARE TODAY !

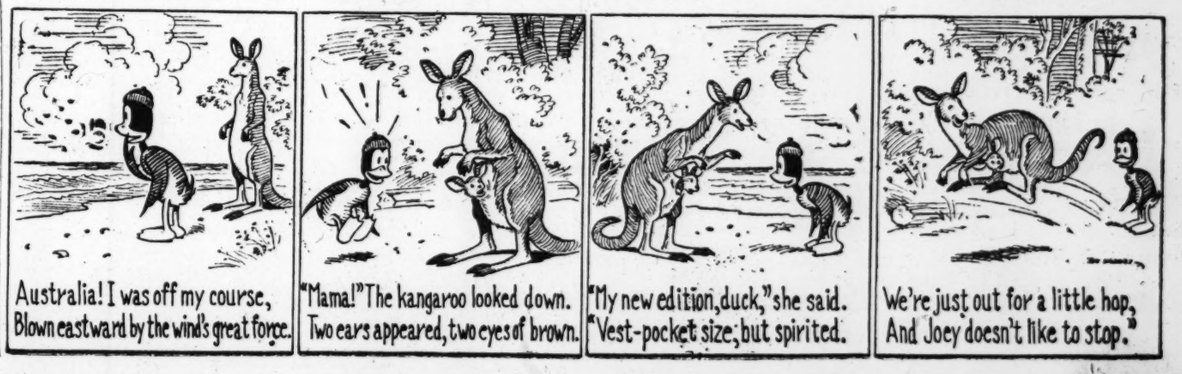
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tell Me A Better Reason!*

By Rodgers

"Hey! Wake up, you Sleepyhead!" I barked at Sponge this morning-
"W-What's up?" she meowed-
"Just look outside! Did you ever see a prettier day?" I barked-
"Do you mean to say you woke me up just to tell me that?" Sponge grumbled-
SWISH
"My goodness - I don't know of a better reason for anyone to get up!" I told her.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Vest-Pocket Edition*

By The Hagers


Australia! I was off my course,
Blown eastward by the wind's great force.
"Mama!" The kangaroo looked down.
Two ears appeared, two eyes of brown.
"My new edition, duck," she said.
"Vest-pocket size; but spirited.
We're just out for a little hop,
And Joey doesn't like to stop."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Cherry on the Sundae

For Congress not to renew the Price Control Act, which expires in June, would be unthinkable. Price ceilings, of which there are about 8,000,000 for that many products and materials, are saving American families an amount aggregating, according to Administrator Bowles's figures, no less than $8,000,000,000 in the last year.

The cost of living has been held virtually to a standstill in the last year, whereas at least a 10 per cent rise might have resulted without OPA.

The controls have had an even larger effect on war costs. Mr. Bowles estimates $67,000,000,000 has been saved since the outbreak of the war.

These are accomplishments the people and Congress will laud. But it must be understood that price controls are but the end object of a complicated series of anti-inflationary controls. It is not possible to have price controls while, for example, farm prices soar unrestrained; it is not possible to have ceilings while wages are unconfined, or while rents are permitted to rise, or oil prices to boom.

Ceilings are the result of an over-all stabilization. That is the hard fact Congress and the people must grasp, even while they nibble the lucious cherry off the ice-cream sundae of price controls.

Warn the Chiselers

Who buys counterfeit gasoline coupons? What type of citizen robs his neighbor of his fair share of the Nation's rationed motor fuel by patronizing the black marketeer? Is it the same kind of self-indulgent fellow who broke down the prohibition law and enriched the criminal element in the bootleg trade? Is he going to be allowed to demoralize business and hamper the war effort, too, by cheating?

A day or so ago the A-card ration allowance of two gallons a week was made nationwide. Price Administrator Bowles says this would be 25 per cent greater but for chiselers who drain 2,500,000 gallons of gas daily from the domestic supply. In the Greater New York area alone, 750,000 gallons daily are sold illegally, says one report.

Evidences abound that officialdom will not wink at gasoline bootlegging as it did at liquor law defiance in the 1920's. Forty-five persons have been arrested in the New York region in a month as handlers of counterfeit coupons. But what about the buyers and users of fraudulent coupons? Are they to be allowed to keep on encouraging the racketeers? Are they to be immune to arrest, as were buyers of bootleg liquor? Why not stamp out selfishness and crookedness at its source? Every patron of the gas racketeers should be warned that his greed is responsible for gangsterism, and that he is liable to punishment for encouraging crime.

Where Schooling Is Needed

Dr. Ambrose Caliver is doubtless correct in pointing out, in the latest United States Office of Education report, the need for broader opportunities for Negroes to obtain college training. Much more can be done for those of the race seeking higher education. At the same time, however, it should be pointed out that hundreds of thousands of Negro children do not get even elementary education, and while it will be helpful to provide further college facilities, the lower-school needs should by no means be neglected.

Two and one half million Negro children are in school in the Southern States, a quarter of a million of them in high schools. But there are still great gaps to be filled. Half a million Negro children have never set foot inside a classroom, and some schools run only four or five months—with teachers receiving $25 or $30 a month—because of the demands of the cotton fields.

Booker Washington used to say: "Negro children are bright, but you pay them too high a compliment when you expect them to learn in three months what white children have trouble learning in nine."

There has been tremendous improvement in the South, but that section has much less per capita wealth than the North and a much higher proportion of children of school age. In proportion to their wealth, they tax themselves more for schools than the richer States do, but they still have only one third as much per pupil as the Nation's average.

Obviously, a properly restricted Federal equalization fund is needed which shall lift the educational average where needed. This should not mean Federal control of schools; the States should be permitted to spend such money under their school officials' direction.

Swedish Neutrality

A somewhat surprising by-product of the endeavors of Finland's friends to have the Finnish Government withdraw from the war is the reported advice to that country from Sweden. Stockholm dispatches even mention King Gustav as exercising his influence to prevent a break-up of the Russo-Finnish peace discussions. If these reports are reliable there might be grounds for a German protest to Sweden, charging Stockholm with unneutral diplomatic activities.

It is doubtful if such a protest would greatly alarm the Swedes, however. They are now accustomed to countering German pressures. In fact their position among their Scandinavian neighbors would be definitely enhanced should the Nazis choose to make much noise about Swedish advice to Finland.

Sweden's position as a neutral has not added to that country's prestige, especially among the Norwegians, and it has not always been possible for Sweden to let the rest of the world know to what extent Swedish policies have hindered Nazis designs. How many of these policies were conditioned by a dislike of Naziism and how many purely for material interest may be a question. But it is something of an open secret among diplomatists that Swedish neutrality has often been less than a benevolent one where German interests were concerned.

If Sweden has urged the Finns to quit the war the act would be reminded of the considerable Swedish aid to Norwegian refugees escaping Nazi clutches. It would also indicate an increasing recognition in Sweden of the need to take all feasible steps to show that technical neutrality in the war is not necessarily synonymous with impartiality as between the forces of barbarism and civilization.

ILO and the Peace

The International Labor Organization conference to convene April 20 in Philadelphia ranks in importance with the three major non-war conferences previously held on food, refugees, and relief and rehabilitation. Formed at the close of World War One to promote lasting peace through the elimination of causes of unrest inherent in economic injustices and social hardships, the ILO has maintained its purpose and progress during this war.

An association of nations whose delegates include equal representations of employers, workers, and government officials, the ILO affords a unique opportunity for an international exchange of views on problems of labor, industry, and social welfare, and for the adoption of international labor treaties and fair labor standards. Throughout the war, its research staff and expert committees have continued to gather and publish valuable worldwide information and statistics.

The April conference will formulate recommendations regarding social and labor clauses of the peace settlement. It will set forth definite social objectives of the United Nations as epitomized in the Atlantic Charter — "improve labor standards, economic adjustment, and social security," and will include peoples of dependent territories: Programs for labor and industrial reconstruction, reconversion, postwar jobs, use of enemy labor, and other problems of the transition from war to peace, will be formulated.

The ILO has the background, experience, and machinery which make it of incalculable assistance to the United Nations in the postwar planning. It should be fully utilized.

Women of Tomorrow

In that better world for which we are fighting today, all signs point to the bigger part which will be played in the national—and international—life by the women of tomorrow. What that participation will mean in the betterment of political conditions and the furthering of true peace and brotherhood, depends largely on the character building of the girls of today. Perhaps no single influence, aside from religious teaching, can be so potent in this building as that of oganizations such as the Girl Scouts, who this week are celebrating their thirty-second year in the United States.

Girl Scouts devotion to God, home, and country, and the aim of service to others have been exemplified in the manner in which these 839,000 girls and their 200,000 leaders and sponsors have been serving the home front and the armed forces during the war. Herein lies a very effective deterrent to delinquency, as well as a foundation for tomorrow's democracy.

Got Them at a Disadvantage

"Exit Laughing"

By Malcolm W. Bayley

Irvin Cobb saved one of his best pieces of journalistic enterprise—his attack upon organized mourning—for his farewell letter to the world. It was like him to decry any pomp and ceremony, to seek to save others pain, and to counsel cheerfulness. What a blow he struck at the paganism and barbarity of modern funerals when he wrote:

> In death I desire that no one shall look upon my face, and once more I charge my family . . . that they shall put on none of the bogus habiliments of so-called mourning. Folds of black crepe never ministered to the memory of the departed; they only made the wearers unhappy and self-conscious.

I didn't know Irvin Cobb very well; I had met him only once or twice on those rare occasions when he came back home to Louisville for a lecture or to visit the newspaper offices and swap stories with Tom Wallace, with whom he covered the Goebel murder trials, or with the late Verney Sanders, or with Paul Plaschke, the cartoonist. As a cub reporter I had "covered" reunions of the famous Confederate Orphan Brigade and learned that those half-a-dozen or so bearded old fellows with red shoulder straps on their butternut uniforms were members of Cobb's Battery. That is what distinguished Irvin Cobb for me just after he had left Kentucky to become a New York "star reporter"; he was Capt. Bob Cobb's nephew.

* * *

It didn't surprise any of us Louisville reporters when Cobb turned out to be a first-rate magazine writer, with a gift of humor, for on the old Evening Post, on which I served my cubship (six months at no pay except carfare and theater passes), Charley Buck—Charles Neville Buck, the novelist—was still conducting the Police Court column, "Under the Clock," which Cobb had started. Many gems of Cobb's wit still were quoted around the city room.

There was absolutely not an iota of pretense about Irvin Cobb. As a boy he went dutifully to Paducah's First Presbyterian Church Sunday School and learned about man's immortality. He never was sacrilegious, in the recollection of his intimates, (in his farewell letter he spoke respectfully of the teachings of Jesus), but he never could understand why, if a man was moving on to better and greater opportunities upon his decease, his friends and relatives should cry about it.

His cheery good-by letter is worth looking up and reading again, from time to time. If everyone followed his advice, it would help to reduce what many believe to be an unnecessary expense to grieving relatives.

It was in just such a mood that Cobb wrote his 550-page biography in 1941, a volume which he called "Exit Laughing." In reviewing it, I included this paragraph:

> Three golden threads run through Irvin Cobb's whimsical autobiography: If it seems necessary to the rounding out of his story to speak of an unlovely trait of character or a not altogether commendable act, he does not reveal the identity of the person concerned, if the incident might reflect on the individual; he has kind things to say about a number of public figures of recent years who have been the target of bitter criticism; and the humorous stories, with which the book abounds, as often as otherwise make the author the butt of the joke. It is a rare and delightful type of humor whose shafts point backward and have no barbs with which needlessly to wound others.

While authors are known to read avidly the sheaves of reviews sent them by their clipping bureaus, it is a general rule that none admits that what the reviewers have said is of slightest consequence. In fact, most authors pretend to ignore the critics. Sometimes—rarely, but every now and then—a deeply wounded author is moved to protest. And now and then one actually thanks a reviewer. So, when I received an air-mail letter from Santa Monica, Calif., three years ago, speaking gratefully of what I had written about his book, I was surprised and pleased. But then I realized that this was a reflection of Cobb's warm, generous nature. This is what he wrote:

April 12, 1941

My dear "M. W. B."—

Please let me thank you with all my heart for the gracious and generous review which you gave my book, "Exit Laughing," in The Christian Science Monitor for April 2. A clipping of the article only reached me today.

I thought perhaps you might like to know that you have made me very proud and very happy.

With cordial regards,

Yours gratefully,

IRVIN S. COBB

* * *

And why did he call it "Exit Laughing"? The last paragraph of the book explains:

"I make a motion that we depart from the rule of tacking on for a finis those two uncompromising words, 'The End.' Who knows what the end of anything is? Who knows where a thing begins or when it may end? By your leave, then, we will put down here that line which sometimes is to be found in the stage business of a play to cue a character who is leaving the stage, and may or may not be back again:

"EXIT LAUGHING"

"One or Two Glasses"

Last September, a vessel stranded in the St. Lawrence, with resultant damage amounting to $74,000. The commission which investigated the occurrence has found it due to the fact that the pilot had been drinking before assuming his duties aboard ship. Yet, though the condition of the pilot had such a disastrous result, his state was not apparent. The commission found that there was no evidence to show that the captain, the first mate, the wheelsman or any of the crew knew that he had been drinking or that he was incapable of carrying on his duties when he came aboard. As a result of the inquiry, the pilot's license was suspended.

Commenting on this case, the Sault Ste. Marie Star remarks that it is possible for a man to be drunk enough to cause a bad accident although his variation from normal is so slight that those in his company would not notice it. The Sault paper draws a parallel between the piloting of a ship and the driving of a motor car, pointing out that both require close timing and judgment of distance, and that both are apparently among the first things to be affected by alcohol.

The comparison seems pertinent, especially in view of the fact that there are a great many more people driving motor cars than piloting ships, and very many more motorists who drive after "one or two glasses" than pilots who take this risk. In view of the finding with regard to the pilot, it must be wondered whether the proofs of drunkenness which are required in the case of a motorist are not altogether too stringent. The "one or two glasses" are often cheerfully admitted by the accused, but medical evidence is called and often accepted to show that he had no physical signs of being under the influence. The motorist may zig-zag and go through red lights, but if there is evidence that he could answer questions intelligently and walk a straight line, the conclusion is often reached that he must have been guilty of something else than driving while drunk. Driving a car calls for more alert senses than required for the intelligent answering of questions or the walking of a straight line. If this is not recognized in law enforcement, the law does not give the public the protection it should have from motorists who drive while under the influence of drink.—*Toronto Evening Telegram.*

Gnawing at the Price-Control Dikes

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

I wonder if it is possible in this brief compass to set down the salient points of the present domestic economic structure of the United States.

Since 1939, business profits after taxes have increased from 4 to 8.5 billions, or 110 per cent. This is the highest level of earnings, before or after taxes, ever reached in America—but total business done is 100 per cent greater, too.

Farmers' net income has increased 8.2 billions, or 182 per cent, since 1939, though farm production is up only one-third. This income in turn is almost 4 billions above 1919 which for more than 20 years stood at the all-time high.

Industrial production was big in 1939. The best way of putting the change is the simple statement that since then it has more than doubled. In World War One, production increased only 25 per cent. Today's increase is four times that.

* * *

The farmers, with inadequate machinery and inadequate manpower, have performed the astonishing feat of increasing output one-third over the 1935-1939 average. The American farm is fairly groaning with its unbelievable productivity.

As for national income, it reached a new all-time high of 142 billions in 1943. The take-home wage of industrial workers is unique in history. One has to make due allowance, of course, for civilian groups not fully sharing this new-found income. But for the country as a whole, the figures speak for themselves.

And now, how about prices? They are the immediate test by which we determine inflation.

After 53 months of World War One, the cost of living was up 65 per cent, and butter sold at 78 cents a pound. After 53 months of the present war, to January, living costs were up only 26 per cent. This is by any standard a remarkable achievement. It becomes even more remarkable when it is recalled that in the past 11 months there has been no upward move in the cost of living and wholesale price level at all. For 11 months, prices have been stabilized.

This really is the essence of the testimony presented to Congress the other day by Chester Bowles, Office of Price Administration head.

In the face of extraordinary inflationary forces, the upward price rise has been halted.

Whether it will stay halted depends a good deal on Congress. Will Congress continue OPA controls? But whether it does or not, the fact remains, America has done a remarkably good job of extemporizing a price-control system which, once it got the creases taken out, has practically stabilized prices for the past year.

Do you realize what price control means? Rent control covers 14 million rented dwelling units. Gasoline rations have gone to 39 million drivers. Fuel oil rationing goes to 12 million householders. Three million business establishments have prices controlled. And do you know how many articles and categories of prices are covered? All right, the answer is 8 million.

Price control hasn't been effective in a lot of directions: Subsidies, which OPA regards as essential, are opposed by Congress; gasoline card forgers are endangering the whole gasoline system. But nevertheless the facts are there: The system works. It is cumbersome, and restricts individual freedom, and is galling in many respects. But it works.

* * *

Compare World War One. Steel plates rose from 1 to 9 cents a pound. Petroleum went from 75 cents to $3.50 a barrel. Sugar sold at 27 cents a pound and higher. The total war bill was 32 billions. Of that—13.5 billions represented inflated prices!

That's the domestic economy picture today. The dark side is that so many people deep in their hearts feel it can't last. Will the anti-inflation dikes burst? Will prices skyrocket after the war? Will 15,000,000 unemployed walk the streets once more?

The most drastic Government controls this country has ever known are holding up the economy now. But after the war ends, what then?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Safe Guide

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the confusion and chaos seemingly holding sway today, how great is the need of the spiritual light which changes "chaos into order" and discord into harmony. The Psalmist exhorts us to confidently rely upon God for all our needs, saying: "Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity. . . . Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

The Bible, which may at first seem puzzling and even contradictory, when understood becomes a safe guide in every walk of life. With rejoicing we observe the dawning of true spiritual light in the lives of those who have turned to the Bible for help, inspiration, and guidance.

For it assures each receptive thought of man's opportunities, his possibilities, his birthright as a son of God. It revives hope; banishes despair; and enthrones confidence in God. JOHN J. LAUPPE, JR.

Boston

For a Capital Levy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been brought out in the press recently that the combination of Federal, State, and local taxes amount to a capital levy for some Americans since they are paying more than their income.

Perhaps the cost in dollars of meeting the emergency of this war should openly assume just such form—a capital levy. Why not increase the Federal taxes of wealthy citizens even if this obliges them to pay out more than their income? Let them immediately shoulder the burden of their greater participation in the wealth of this country, even as youth shoulders its arms in response to national demand.

Although there are proponents of the theory that a large, continuous, national debt is sound, it is interesting to see what such debt constitutes. First, there are outstanding tax-free, interest-bearing bonds and notes; then interest-bearing bonds that are largely held by banks, insurance companies, and institutions, and lastly, there are savings bonds, the interest from which accumulates and is non-taxable, at the option of the holder, until received. There are other forms of Government debt, but in the main, how is capital making an equitable contribution through its governmental investments?

Despite the stop-gaps of adjustment in monetary redemptions, pump priming, credits, degrees of inflation and scarcity controls, the financial system has not proved to be adequate to bring about the production and distribution of the goods and services which the world needs and of which industry and agriculture are capable.

It seems to the writer that a step toward an attainment of the proper functioning of finance lies in the transformation of capital from an ensnarling aggregate of debt even through its own reduction. Then let money venture into business enterprises and receive its return when, but only when, profits are available for distribution.

Philadelphia WALTER L. PYLE

What Sort of Man?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What sort of man ought we to elect as President for the next four years?

First, he ought to be a consistent leader. There have been times in these latter years when we have woefully lacked consistent leadership.

Second, he should be a good administrator. It has been said time and time again that the Presidency is too big a job for one man to handle. So we ought to have a man in the Presidency who can delegate powers to others in such a manner that they will be handled efficiently and democratically.

Third, he ought to be a man with a world vision. Above all things, he ought not to be a visionary—dreamer. He should visualize the world as a community of diffused interests, ambitions, and desires and be able to fit our interests ambitions, and desires into the whole.

Fourth, he ought not to be provincial. In the last twenty-five years, the world has shrunk perceptibly. What helps or hinders the remotest corners of this world either helps or hinders us.

These are only a few of the more important requisites our next President should possess. Have we such a man among the present Republican and Democratic aspirants? Or can we find such a man?

Everett, Mass. GEORGE E. HASKELL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.